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SCHOOL YEAR 1956-1957

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THE BULLETIN of the

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

June 1957

Volume XXXIII Number Three

1956-1957

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The reports of the Jury in the BULLETIN are presented as an unofficial opinion by a member of the Jury delegated for this purpose, and should not be interpreted as the collective opinion of the Jury.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

SPRING TERM 1956-1957

CLASS A PROBLEM

A NURSING HOME FOR THE AGED

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZES

Sponsored by Magazine Architectural Record

First Prize \$50.00
Second Prize 25.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks between January 7 and April 22, 1957.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

Registration fee of \$2.50 must be paid for submission of entry in national evaluation judgment. (Remittance to be made payable to National Institute for Architectural Education.)

Each entry and all parts thereof must be identified in the lower right-hand corner as follows: a) full name; b) affiliation, i.e., school or supervisor; c) Class and title of the problem.

A space 8" x 10" for jury comments, if desired, is to be provided in upper right-hand corner.

Entries must be sent prepaid, upon completion.

The following information must be mailed at the time of shipping: a) Class and title of problem; b) Dates during which problem was executed; c) name or list of names of competitors; d) name and address to which results of competition are to be mailed; e) express receipt number and date of shipment. If a duplicate list is sent, one will be returned with notation of outcome. A separate alphabetical listing of entries for each class of series would be appreciated.

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Circular of Information for 1956-1957 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



A NURSING HOME FOR THE AGED

CLASS A PROBLEM

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZES

Program by Vincent G. Kling, Philadelphia, Pa.

MR. KLING obtained his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Columbia University and his Master's in Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He opened his office for private practice in 1946 after resigning as a chief designer for the office of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill in New York. He is a corporate member of the AIA also the Philadelphia and New Jersey Chapters. He is the recipient of 45 National, State and Regional awards for architectural design. His practice includes, medical, welfare, educational, community, commercial and residential buildings.

The facility to be designed represents the result of two tendencies in the field of medical science which have grown in significance in recent years.

1. Increasing average length of life due to advances in medical science and the increase in leisure time on the part of old people.

2. Increased medical insurance for people of all ages and the resultant crowding of facilities, especially homes for the aged.

THE PROBLEM

A non-sectarian nursing home for old people of moderate circumstances together with a medical service building is to be designed on a level site located just outside a small city, on the northerly side of an 80 foot east-west thorough-fare. The site has a frontage of 450 feet and a depth of 275 feet.

PROGRAM FOR THE HOME

1. 60 single rooms with bath; 20 double rooms with communicating bath. Double rooms to be convertible to single rooms.
2. 4 Common living rooms—one for every 20 persons—400 sq. ft. each.
3. Separate lounge rooms for men and women—1000 sq. ft. each.
4. A common solarium (or patio)—800 sq. ft.
5. Entrance and control facilities containing telephone switchboard, Information Desk, Lobby and Waiting areas. Suite of 4 offices for Director and his Staff, closets, toilet facilities—public and private, phone booths and janitorial office and supply room.—Total of 1400 sq. ft.
6. Dining room to seat 50 persons and a separate help's dining room to seat 16 persons. Meals to be served in two sittings for each group—total 940 sq. ft.
7. Kitchen and storage facilities for the above—1,760 sq. ft.

8. Lecture Assembly room 800 sq. ft., sub-divisible into two units of 400 sq. ft.

PROGRAM FOR THE MEDICAL SERVICES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. A control and waiting center with toilets (men and women) and janitor closet—600 sq. ft.
2. Counselling offices for staff of 3—600 sq. ft.
3. Arts and Crafts Work Shops—1200 sq. ft.
4. Rehabilitation and Medical service area containing:—Total 3,550 sq. ft.
 - a) Infirmary and isolation room—6 beds
 - b) Pantry—food to be brought from "Home" kitchen
 - c) Dispensary
 - d) Clinic facilities—Examination and Treatment Rooms—Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Dental, Surgery and Utility Room
 - e) Electro- and Hydro-Therapy Rooms

PROGRAM FOR SITE DEVELOPMENT

1. Parking for at least 50 automobiles
2. Garden—A small area for growth of plants and flowers to be tended by the occupants.
3. Recreational Space to include horse shoe pitching and shuffle board.
4. Outdoor sitting area.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Plan of site showing complete development of entire area including plans of elements called for in program at 1/16" scale.

At least two elevations to indicate the architectural character.

Sections necessary to indicate construction.

All plans to be oriented with the north point at the top of the sheet.

The competitor is permitted to use any technique to best express the solution to the problem.

All parts of the submission must be uniform in size.

A NURSING HOME FOR THE AGED
ARCHITECTURAL RECORD PRIZE

SPRING TERM SERIES
CLASS A PROBLEM

Author - Vincent G. Kling, Philadelphia, Pa.

JURY OF AWARD - May 10, 1957 Washington, D. C.

Leon Brown	Sidney L. Katz	Frederick V. Murphy
Hyman Cunin	J. Allan MacLane	J. Rowland Snyder
L. McLane Fisher	Stanley McGaughan	Francis T. Talliaferro
Robinson Heap	Donald McLaughlin	Robert A. Weppner, Jr.

PARTICIPANTS: Number of entries 68.

Georgia Institute of Technology	Princeton University
Hampton Institute	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Miami University	The Rice Institute
Oklahoma A & M College	University of Illinois
Pennsylvania State University	University of Notre Dame

AWARDS:

Honorable Mention

Placed First - 1st Prize	J. Milani, University of Illinois
Placed Second - 2nd Prize	D. G. McAleese, Miami University
Placed Third	E. D. Hall, Oklahoma A & M College
Placed Fourth	K. Russo, Oklahoma A & M College
Placed Fifth	R. Klein, University of Illinois

Honorable Mention

M. Ferguson, Oklahoma A & M College
B. Knowles, Oklahoma A & M College
B. Riek, Oklahoma A & M College
J. W. Hall, University of Illinois
L. Olson, University of Illinois

REPRODUCTIONS:

#37	J. Milani, University of Illinois	1st Prize	(2 plates)
#38	D. G. McAleese, Miami University	2nd Prize	(1 plate)
#39	E. D. Hall, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#40	K. Russo, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#41	R. Klein, University of Illinois		(2 plates)
#42	M. Ferguson, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#43	B. C. Knowles, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#44	B. Riek, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#45	J. W. Hall, University of Illinois		(2 plates)
#46	L. Olson, University of Illinois		(2 plates)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY ROBERT A. WEPPNER, Jr.

The jury was impressed by the high calibre of design and presentation of a goodly proportion of the projects. Some of the jurors who remembered the "single sheet" days found the unlimited (and uninhibited) technique something of an eye opener. It seems worthy of comment however, that no amount of drawing and material can substitute for a good architectural solution, clearly and simply stated.

This fact was forcefully illustrated by the prize winning drawings of J. Milani, University of Illinois and D. G. McAleese of Miami University, particularly the latter, who made no attempt to overwhelm by sheer mass and elaborateness.

In judging the problem, most of the jurors felt that the most satisfactory solutions resulted in a happy relationship between building area and garden-recreation area. It was agreed that the site was large enough and sufficiently unrestricted not to require extensive service ramps and underground driveways and service facilities.

Most jurors expressed the opinion that they considered simple unpretentiousness more in keeping with the character and purpose of the building than highly dramatic and decorative curvilinear forms.

Though admitting the advantages of a one story scheme, the jury felt that few of the contestants with this "parti" ever emerged from the maze of multiple patios and courtyards which seemed to evolve in its development. Few of the judges were familiar with climatic conditions which might conceivably justify these labyrinths, though several of the contestants named countries which they hoped might favor this type of plan.

R. Klein of University of Illinois had the most successful one story solution, particularly notable for the scale and delightful character of the exterior treatment. Some felt strongly that it deserved a better place, but the plan lacked the compact strength and more gratifying site relationships achieved by placing some of the elements on upper floors. However, the multi-story hotel or hospital and the too institutional types were rejected as not reflecting the special character of the program.

These were considered to be the basic considerations, after which attention focused on such elements as the following:

1) Orientation:

Though agreement was not reached as to the worst orientation, it was conceded that east and south were perhaps the most desirable, and that the project under scrutiny should evidence a consciousness of the importance of orientation, and show an attempt to secure preferred orientation.

2) Solarium or Patio:

There was much discussion about the solarium, but everyone was of the opinion that it should not be on the north side of a building or under several floors of the structure.

3) Parking Area:

Many ingenious solutions to the parking problem were shown, but in general, it was the consensus that the area be screened, that it be readily available, that it lead to the service entrance and the main entrance, but that it should not be assumed that everyone coming to the home would arrive by car,

and consequently that the main entrance should be visible to approaching pedestrians.

4) Convertible Bedrooms:

There was a good deal of contention on this point, some claiming that to make a

a single room out of a double, it was necessary merely to remove one bed. Most agreed however, that the use of a sliding or folding partition offered the more reasonable arrangement, enabling the double to be separated into two singles with connecting bath.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS - BY HYMAN CUNIN, AIA, Howard University

On the whole, the designs submitted showed a high degree of competent analysis and solution of this difficult problem, the housing of 100 aged and partially or totally incapacitated individuals in a homelike environment on a most limited site.

Some solutions were dramatically presented and many were beautifully executed, but many were strained, broken up and unnecessarily involved. Some failed to survive preliminary elimination because of unreasonable features such as solaria opening out under roofed-over areas, or kitchens very remote from dining rooms.

Most of the submissions failed to organize and relate all the elements into a simple and logical solution. Residential areas needed to be well related to common facilities, especially to the social facilities. The four common living rooms were generally well integrated with the dwelling spaces which they served, but frequently the lounges were substantially removed from the visitors entrance, whereas a close relationship could add much to promote a feeling of freedom rather than of confinement, an assurance that one could leave when one desires, and is physically able to do so.

Very few solutions attained completely satisfactory orientation. Where so many individuals may spend a large portion of their days in bed, it seems better to avoid the hot western sun and not have to resort to actinic glass, summer air conditioning or ordinary means

of shading, to attain comfort. Trees, of course, eliminate this objection, but they can't stretch their cooling shade above the second floor level.

The requirement of an "infirmary and isolation room - 6 beds" was usually taken literally, all in one room. Isolation from possible contagion of the other sick cannot thereby be attained.

The jury hoped to find, but looked in vain, for a prize-winning, all dwelling on-the-ground-floor solution, where each individual could partake of the joy of the outdoors to as great a degree as he liked, and was able.

The single story solutions were generally too complicated, too broken up, or too poorly organized.

The prize winning solution of J. Milani, University of Illinois, provided excellent southern exposure and gardens or balconies to all dwellings on two floors. Courts are generous in size and attractive, and the entire solution is well organized, simple and direct. The small public entrance space, rather remote from the lounges, is the most important deficiency in this solution. Another is the poor proportioning of the arts and crafts rooms.

The second prize solution of D. G. McAleese, Miami University, is a compact solution, with well defined and separated areas for living and common facilities with much of the site left

over for common outdoor activities, since residences are limited to a central hall, four story building. The east-west orientation of this structure presents problems of protection from the summer sun.

The two lounges occur in the connecting element between the residential structure and the pleasant administration, social and service, one-story element.

Access from the side parking area, does not make for ease of entrance and, altho the waiting area is adequate in size, it would be better were entrance closer to the lounges.

The solution of E.D. Hall of Oklahoma A & M College, placed third, was superior to the prize winners in generous entrance, well related to the major lounges which in turn were convenient to the occupants.

The juxtaposition of the 2-story single room residential element above the entrance service block was beautifully handled with gardens interjected in the core and flowing under the rear portion of the raised element.

The drawings appeared to show covered but unenclosed corridors. This might be

questioned even where occasional driving rains occur, in an institution involving those handicapped by age and its attendant disabilities, who nevertheless get around to the social halls, dining room, etc.

The fourth placed design by K. J. Russo is similar to the project placed third, but with ground floor residential units opening into a series of more intimate courts.

Occupants of the north wing would have to negotiate a substantial stretch to reach social and dining spaces in inclement weather unless they chose to hazard the roofed but unenclosed space behind the social - service element.

The dramatic open stairway might be a hazard for the aged. Fortunately, few would use it in lieu of the adjacent elevators.

The fifth place solution of R. Klein, University of Illinois, was the highest placed single story solution. It is, however, weak in the several areas. The main entrance wing is blocked from the front street by a residential wing; also the lounges have no relationship at all to one another or to the main entrance, and altogether, the plan lacks the clarity of circulation and simplicity of form of the better rated projects.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

SPRING TERM 1956-1957

CLASS B PROBLEM

A POST OFFICE FOR A SMALL COMMUNITY

MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA PRIZES:

Sponsor, Marble Institute of America, Inc.

First Prize	\$150.00	Fourth Prize	50.00
Second Prize	100.00	Fifth Prize	25.00
Third Prize	\$75.00		

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

Design solution must be completed in any five (5) consecutive weeks between January 7 and April 22, 1957.

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Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

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Entries must be sent prepaid, upon completion.

The following information must be mailed at the time of shipping: a) Class and title of problem; b) Dates during which problem was executed; c) name or list of names of competitors; d) name and address to which results of competition are to be mailed; e) express receipt number and date of shipment. If a duplicate list is sent, one will be returned with notation of outcome. A separate alphabetical listing of entries for each class of series would be appreciated.

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PROGRAM



A POST OFFICE FOR A SMALL COMMUNITY

CLASS B PROBLEM

MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZES

Program by Leonard L. Hunter, Washington, D. C.

LEONARD L. HUNTER, attended the University of North Carolina and the University of Pennsylvania. He holds both a Bachelor and a Master of Architecture degrees. He received the Paul Cret Medal for excellence in design and the Faculty Medal. He was awarded the Henry Gillette Woodman Fellowship for study in Europe. He has been associated with Public Buildings Design and Construction since 1934. Since 1954 he has been the Supervising Architect of the Public Buildings Service and in 1956 was appointed Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction.

The United States Post Office building is representative of the Federal Government and as such requires an architectural expression of dignity and authority. The subject of this program is the design of such a post office, situated in the center of a small community.

The site is a north-west corner lot 125 feet x 180 feet, with the short boundary on a wide street and the long boundary on a street of lesser importance. The lot is approximately level, but slopes down grade four feet to the rear. The building restrictions are 25 feet from the property line on the wide street and 20 feet from the property line on the narrower street, and ten feet minimum from the other property lines. The adjoining property is as yet undeveloped.

A trucking area is to provide 50 feet of turning space from the mailing platform tailboard, with a 20 foot wide driveway to the narrower street. Parking for six mail carriers 20' in depth, is to adjoin the trucking area. The mailing platform should be 12' in depth and 18' in length, with a tailboard 30" above the trucking area grade and with a marquee overhanging 7' with a clearance of 14' in height.

The ground area of the building including entrance and mailing vestibules, and mailing platform, should not exceed 4200 sq. ft. The main entrance is at sidewalk grade; any steps necessary to the first floor shall be within the building. A free standing flagpole must be located at the left of the main entrance when viewed from the street. The title UNITED STATES POST OFFICE and the TOWN NAME AND STATE shall be indicated near the main entrance.

Functional postal requirements necessitate an entrance vestibule providing public access to a public lobby of 550 sq. ft. with at least 40 lineal feet of service including four service windows for money order—postal savings, registry-c.o.d., parcel post-stamps, general delivery-stamps, letter drops, access door to workroom, and 15 lineal feet of rented lock boxes. A postmaster's office of 260 sq. ft. off the public lobby including toilet and coat

closet. A money order and registry section of 300 sq. ft. is to be separated from the workroom by a wire mesh partition with sliding door. A vault of 100 sq. ft. must be accessible to the money order and registry section as well as to the postmaster's office. A workroom of 1400 sq. ft. with ample exterior windows to provide cross ventilation and illumination. Adjoining the workroom a locker room of 150 sq. ft. is to be provided, toilet (160 sq. ft.), mailing vestibule with employees passage, a service closet, basement stairway and women's toilet. A postal inspector's lookout, entered from the postmaster's office, provides observation of all workroom and money order and registry section activities, as well as the vault.

Boiler room, 400 sq. ft.; fuel room 150 sq. ft.; two postal storage rooms 250 sq. ft. each, are to be located in the basement with entrance steps up to the trucking area. The remainder of the basement need not be excavated.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

Main floor plan, elevation and section at right angles thereto at the scale of 1/8" to the foot.

A perspective at as large a scale as practical showing general development.

Drawings shall indicate the architectural character and use of marble texture and COLOR for exterior veneer as well as interior use and include any explanatory detail.

Drawing must bear sufficient identification of room and spaces necessary to explain functioning of the facilities.

All site and other plans to be oriented with the north point toward the top of the sheet.

In addition, the competitor is free to submit any drawings as to circulation, utility distribution or other functions and material in the manner, form and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully and effectively explains his solution.

All parts of the submission must be uniform in size.

A POST OFFICE FOR A SMALL COMMUNITY
MARBLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC. PRIZES

SPRING TERM SERIES

Author - L. L. Hunter, Washington, D. C.

JURY OF AWARD - May 10, 1957 Washington, D. C.

Arthur P. Davis		Charles D. Patton
Branch Elam	Sidney L. Katz	Hilyard Robinson
Charles Goodman	Frank Montana	William H. Scheick
Donald A. Hamilton	Harry E. Ormston	S. Thomas Stathes

Representatives: Marble Institute of America, Inc.

Chester A. Smith, President; Romer Shawhan, R. A.; J. E. Schackelford

PARTICIPANTS: Number of entries 76.

Hampton Institute	The Rice Institute
Kansas State College	University of Illinois
Kent State University	University of Houston
Lawrence Institute of Technology	University of Nebraska
Miami University	University of Notre Dame
Oklahoma A & M College	

AWARDS:

Honorable Mention

Placed First - 1st Prize	L. B. Berkley, University of Illinois
Placed Second - 2nd Prize	A. W. Szyszkowski, University of Illinois
Placed Third - 3rd Prize	P. N. Perry, University of Illinois
Placed Fourth - 4th Prize	G. Francescato, University of Illinois
Placed Fifth - 5th Prize	A. Lange, University of Illinois

Honorable Mention

R. S. Harris, Rice Institute
H. Thun, Jr., University of Illinois
S. Balsamo, University of Illinois
D. P. Rogers, University of Illinois
J. K. Paulson, University of Illinois

REPRODUCTIONS:

#47	L. B. Berkley, University of Illinois	1st Prize	(1 plate)
#48	A. W. Szyszkowski, University of Illinois	2nd Prize	(1 plate)
#49	P. N. Perry, University of Illinois	3rd Prize	(1 plate)
#50	G. Francescato, University of Illinois	4th Prize	(1 plate)
#51	A. Lange, University of Illinois	5th Prize	(1 plate)
#52	R. S. Harris, Rice Institute		(2 plates)
#53	H. Thun, Jr., University of Illinois		(1 plate)
#54	S. Balsamo, University of Illinois		(1 plate)
#55	D. P. Rogers, University of Illinois		(1 plate)
#56	J. K. Paulson, University of Illinois		(1 plate)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY WILLIAM H. SCHEICK

When the Honorable Mention Jury convened they agreed on the following:

1. The Post Office represents a relatively simple plan problem in terms of the functioning of the building itself. Any unnecessarily complicated plans were eliminated. Some plans broke up the work rooms into separate spaces, and handled auxiliary plan elements - like washrooms, storage, etc. - in such a way as to interfere with the flow of mail handling in the work room.

2. The exterior appearance of the building is very important in this problem because, in a small town, a public building of this kind should make a real contribution in architectural design. The jury looked for simple, clean architectural design, with particular attention to proper scale. Quite a number of designs used grilled or screen-type exterior walls, and some of these lost all sense of scale.

3. The jury laid special emphasis upon the overall design of building and site and the integration of the two for an effective design in terms of land use in the center of the community.

Both land and building required certain public use and the integration of the indoor and outdoor spaces is important. All of the top awards show good handling of the site. Unfortunately, the program made no mention of public parking space, drive-in windows, or the use of garden walls in relation to the set-backs from each street. In view of this omission from the program the jury tried not to penalize nor give extra credit to designs showing parking spaces or garden walls. Two of the prize winners do use garden walls to the lot line on the minor street.

Some plans held the building close to the streets and ignored the possibility of good public space on the corner. These usually did not receive higher awards. A common plan fault was to have inadequate entrance facilities, sometimes through small box-like vestibules.

One disappointment in this competition, in view of the prizes offered, was the failure of nearly all of the competitors to give careful attention to the use of materials, and particularly to the use of marble in the design of the building. Furthermore, the drawings frequently failed to indicate either by color, texture or other form of presentation, that the student fully comprehended the uses of marble which might be advantageous to his design.

First Prize - L. B. Berkley, University of Illinois: was chosen for its imaginative concept of space design throughout building and site. Details of use of marble interesting.

Second Prize - A. W. Szyszkowski, University of Illinois: those favoring this entry liked the simple design, general character and good scale of the building. Plan is good example of simplicity expected by the jury.

Third Prize - P. N. Perry, University of Illinois: is a good example of giving all of the site possible to public space. Perhaps calling part of it "play area" is going too far. Plan indicates study of equipment used in workroom operations.

Fourth Prize - G. Francescato, University of Illinois: here again is a simple, well-scaled building, planned for good use of the site as a public building in a small community. The jury was a little charitable regarding the details of the elevation, which indicated interesting use of marble and materials, but did not execute them properly.

Fifth Prize - A. Lange, University of Illinois: This entry was in the running for higher awards because of the very interesting ideas presented for the use of marble. It was moved down in the final judging, however, because the jury

objected to the lack of relationship between front elevation design and the actual plan. The screening of the Postmaster's office and Inspector's room at left side of the plan does not seem to successfully relate these small spaces to the open-front design which is suitable for the lobby.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

SPRING TERM 1956-1957

CLASS C PROBLEM

A NURSERY IN A SHOPPING CENTER

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE: Created by Society of Beaux-Arts Architects in 1939-1940 in memory of Kenneth M. Murchison

First Prize \$75; Second Prize \$25.

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Circular of Information for 1956-1957 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



A NURSERY IN A SHOPPING CENTER

CLASS C PROBLEM

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

Program by Karl Kamrath, Houston, Texas

KARL KAMRATH graduated from University of Texas in 1934. He has been in practice since 1937 as partner of firm MacKie and Kamrath, Houston, Texas which has an extensive general architectural practice. Mr. Kamrath was elected a fellow of the AIA in 1955 and holds National and State awards for architectural excellence. He has been visiting architect at the Universities of Illinois, Texas, Oregon, Arkansas, and Texas A & M College. He was elected a Fellow of the A.I.A. in 1955, is a member of: the Texas Society of Architects; N.C.A.R.B.; National AIA Committee on Public Relations; AIA Four-man American Team selected to visit Western Germany, 1954. Chairman Texas State Planning Committee; Texas Society of Architects' Capitol Plan Committee 1950-55.

PROGRAM

In a typical new large suburban shopping center in the middle west, it has been decided to provide nursery facilities for the convenience of the customers. A typical construction bay measuring 20 feet wide by 60 feet deep center to center of columns in a clear span (no interior supports) has been set aside for this purpose. This space is located between adjacent leased shop areas on either side, which provide solid walls for the nursery bay on each 60 foot side. A 10-foot maximum ceiling height is available inside.

A wide sheltered walk runs continuously along the front 20 foot side, allowing access to and from the main auto drive-up parking area on this side.

The rear 20 feet opens out onto an attractive open landscaped court area of which not more than 800 square feet is expected to be utilized as a part of the nursery function in good weather. A portion of this outside area may or may not be sheltered to augment its function. The supervisor must have good visual control at all times. Heating and air conditioning for the nursery bay will be provided from a central plant.

The following elements are to be incorporated into the plan of the bay:

1. General interior play area.
2. Small office (100 sq. ft.) and rest room for supervisor and assistant.
3. Rest rooms for boys and girls (80 sq. ft. each).
4. 60 square feet of general storage for games, equipment, etc.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

1. Plan of nursery showing walk and court area, at the scale of $1/8"$ to the foot.
2. Elevations, from interior, of end toward front, at $1/8"$ scale.
3. Longitudinal sections (2) showing elevations of each side of the bay area at $1/8"$ scale.
4. Color perspective showing the interior of the nursery looking toward the rear wall and out to the play yard.

All plans to be oriented in same direction.

In addition, the competitor is free to submit any and all material in the manner, form, and technique which in his judgment most clearly, fully, and effectively explains his solution.

SPRING TERM SERIES
CLASS C PROBLEM

JURY OF AWARD - May 10, 1957 Washington, D. C.

Esmond Shaw
William E. Shepherd
C. E. Stousland
Jean P. Trouchaud

Oklahoma A & M College
 Pennsylvania State University
 University of Illinois, Urbana
 University of Illinois Navy Pier, Chicago
 University of Notre Dame
 Unaffiliated: New York City

R. T. Potter, University of Illinois
J. C. Herendeen, University of Illinois
K. A. Wagner, Jr., University of Illinois
R. Jenkins, University of Illinois
L. A. Weiss, University of Illinois

R. L. Heglund, University of Illinois
D. E. Evenson, University of Illinois
V. Heitur, University of Illinois

#57	R. T. Potter, University of Illinois	1st Prize	(1 plate)
#58	J. C. Herendeen, University of Illinois	2nd Prize	(1 plate)
#59	K. A. Wagner, Jr., University of Illinois		(1 plate)
#60	R. Jenkins, University of Illinois		(1 plate)
#61	L. A. Weiss, University of Illinois		(1 plate)
\$62	R. L. Heglund, University of Illinois		(1 plate)
#63	D. E. Evenson, University of Illinois		(1 plate)
#64	W. Heitur, University of Illinois		

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY ESMOND SHAW

The jury felt that generally the quality of the submissions in this problem was good for beginning students in design. The principal lack appeared to be a lack of detailed analysis of the essence of the problem on the part of the individual designers. If each student had attempted to define clearly in his own mind precisely how this building was to be used and the way in which circulation and controls should be worked out, the plan almost designs itself.

The quality of the presentations was sophisticated and capable in many cases; in others it was weak and sloppy. The jury felt, however, that nearly every student learned something by working out this problem.

First Prize - R. T. Potter, University of Illinois: A brilliant, imaginative and assured solution. The plan is beautifully organized and the perspective indicates that it is well expressed. This submission deserves great praise for its scale and character. It is good architecture.

Second Prize - J. C. Herendeen, University of Illinois: A well thought out, carefully studied and expert solution. This design is a first class professional job. It would build well and would work easily. The placing of all the components of the program is excellent.

Placed Third - K. A. Wagner, Jr., University of Illinois: This design was highly

praised and severely criticized by the jury. The amount of space taken up by the registrar and lobby and by the supervisor and toilets was thought excessive, the dividing up of the plan was felt to leave too little indoor play space. On the other hand the whole effect of the design was thought to excellent. It is good in scale, in character, and in detail.

Placed Fourth - R. Jenkins, University of Illinois: A good plan with nice relationship between the outdoors and indoors. It provides a good working arrangement. The size of the toilet space appears to be excessive. The elevations are somewhat uninspired.

Placed Fifth - L. A. Weiss, University of Illinois: An excellent plan and a well worked out solution. The scheme is similar to that of the second prize submission, it is not, however, as well carried out.

Honorable Mention - V. Heitur, University of Illinois: An excellent solution which loses somewhat in the scale of the perspective which indicates a much larger area.

Honorable Mention - D. E. Evenson, University of Illinois: A very imaginative solution with an excellent plan. The space relationships are not so carefully studied as they should be. The perspectives do not express the plan clearly.

Honorable Mention - R. L. Heglund, University of Illinois: A good design whose plan needs further study.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

SPRING TERM 1956-1957

SOCIETE des ARCHITECTES
DIPLOMES P.G.F. PRIZE

AN OLYMPIC GAMES TOURIST CENTER

PRIZE Sponsored by the Societe des Architectes Diplomes

First prize, \$50.00. Second prize, \$25.00

COMPETITION REGULATIONS

This is a sketch problem to be executed prior to April 22, 1957. Time for execution not to exceed 10 days to be designated by Architectural Head or Supervisor.

Contestant must qualify for the grade of work for which he submits an entry.

Only one entry may be submitted by any contestant.

Registration fee of \$2.50 must be paid for submission of entry in national evaluation judgment. (Remittance to be made payable to National Institute for Architectural Education.)

Each entry and all parts thereof must be identified in the lower right-hand corner as follows: a) full name; b) affiliation, i.e., school or supervisor; c) Class and title of the problem.

A space 8" x 10" for jury comments, if desired, is to be provided in upper right-hand corner.

Entries must be sent prepaid, upon completion.

The following information must be mailed at the time of shipping: a) Class and title of problem; b) Dates during which problem was executed; c) name or list of names of competitors; d) name and address to which results of competition are to be mailed; e) express receipt number and date of shipment. If a duplicate list is sent, one will be returned with notation of outcome. A separate alphabetical listing of entries for each class of series would be appreciated.

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Circular of Information for 1956-1957 will be mailed on request.

PROGRAM



AN OLYMPIC GAMES TOURIST CENTER

Program by Jose Luis Sert, Cambridge, Mass.

JOSE LUIS SERT, Dean of the Faculty of Design and Professor of Architecture in the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, is internationally known as an author, lecturer, and architect and city planner. Born in Barcelona, Spain, he has practised in his native town and was later associated with many other architects including le Corbusier. He has been the recipient of countless honors and awards.

The Project

The problem is one of the design for an "Olympic Games Tourist Center" to accommodate visitors to the site of the Winter Games. It is primarily concerned with the location and disposition of buildings and facilities needed to service crowds as large as 15,000, expected at the peak of the festival. It is presumed that about 2,000 of these will live in accommodations built by the Games Committee on the site, and another 1,000 in motels whose owner will purchase the other accommodations at the conclusion of the games. The remainder of the spectators will arrive by automobile, bus or rail. The problem does not involve the design or arrangement of the sports facilities which are contiguous to the northwest perimeter of the site, nor the competitors' facilities which are separated from the tourist center and reception area.

The Site

The site consists of 500 acres of thinly wooded land located at the base of a mountain which forms the backdrop for the games. The ground slopes to the west with a consistently uniform grade of 5 per cent. Three thousand feet of the site is parallel to the three-lane highway, the only existing road to the site. On the opposite side of the road is a single-track rail spur that connected a now abandoned mine to an important rail junction three miles to the east. This spur will be refurbished for the two daily trains that will carry spectators to and from the games. The highway is of sufficient capacity to carry

all the traffic expected. A small dirt road skirts the western edge of the site. Built for the trucks that carried materials for the construction of the competitors' and sports area, it is fringed by a heavy strip of first-growth pine about 100 yards wide. The soil offers no unusual structural problems. Drainage is good. Electrical power is available as is well water. The chief pedestrian route to the sports area will cross the western boundary of the site at its northern extremity. No vehicles will be allowed in the sports area. (See diagrammatic site plan on inside page.)

Facilities Required

The Olympic Tourist Center will require the following facilities:

(1) Transportation: A bus station, a temporary railroad depot and parking for 3,000 cars. These must be located so as to afford maximum accessibility to the service and communications centers as well as the entrance to the sports area. At the same time they should not involve undue construction costs in connecting to the existing transportation networks. Parking will demand considerable attention, since the mishandling of spaces this large might mar what otherwise would be an attractive site and complex of buildings.

(2) Communications Center: A press center and information facilities, the latter easily identifiable and centrally located.

(3) A multiple-use auditorium and movie theater.

(4) **A Service Center:** An area consisting of space and buildings for specialty shops, souvenir stands, services such as barber, cleaners, etc.

(5) Refreshment stands, restaurants, one of which may serve as a night club, will be needed.

(6) First Aid Station and day nursery are required, combined or separate.

(7) Living accommodations for 2,000 people will be needed, including a resort type hotel and cottages, row houses or apartments, etc., at the designer's discretion. Another 1,000 will be housed in motel lodgings. Parking for the residential quarters are not included in the transportation figures above. While the two may share a common road, they should be separated as much as possible. The hotel and residential area would make use of some of the services provided in the shopping area, but it is presumed the hotel and the motels would offer guests meals as well as lodging.

Special Considerations

At the conclusion of the games the facilities in the Tourist Center will be sold to a group of private investors who will operate the area as a ski and summer vacation resort. With the exception of the temporary railroad depot, all facilities will be permanent. Special attention should be given to the relationship of buildings to open spaces around and between them. A variety of shapes in the open spaces and buildings is desirable, but the whole must have unity and appropriate scale. Buildings may be clustered rather than scattered. Structures permitting

flexibility of space are convenient in the service area, and pedestrians and automobiles should approach this area by different sides. Pedestrian promenades should be separated from main roads. These and the main parking areas can be screened by buffers for protection against noises. Living facilities can be provided in detached or semi-detached cottages, in row houses or apartments. Several of these types can be combined. Landscaping should be broadly indicated. Careful attention should be given to circulation and movement of pedestrians, traffic and supplies.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

1. **Site Plan.** The general disposition of the required facilities and their connections with the existing transportation networks is to be shown at the scale of 400 feet to the inch. This will constitute the general plan of the area. Plans must be drawn with the North shown at the top of the sheet.
2. **Service Area Plan.** At the scale of 1/32" to the foot, the service area, press and information center, nursery and first-aid station will be shown in plan form, with a clear indication of appropriate linkages to the other required facilities in the Tourist Center.
3. **Aerial Perspective.** All competitors will submit an aerial perspective showing clearly the relationships of all the buildings and structures called for in this program. Other drawings and diagrams may be submitted at the competitor's discretion, but these and the requisites must be of a uniform size and character.

AN OLYMPIC GAMES TOURIST CENTER
SOCIETE DES ARCHITECTES DIPLOME PRIZE
Author - Jose Luis Sert, Cambridge, Massachusetts

SPRING TERM SERIES
SKETCH PROBLEM

JURY OF AWARD - May 10, 1957 Washington, D. C.

Grosvenor Chapman	Louis E. Fry	Alexander Richter
John A. DeGroot	Louis Justement	Milton Schwartz
	Alan K. Laing	

PARTICIPANTS: Number of entries 58.

Cooper Union	Pratt Institute
Oklahoma A & M College	University of Notre Dame
Pennsylvania State University	Unaffiliated: New York City

AWARDS:

Honorable Mention	
Placed First - 1st Prize	J. Mesick, Pratt Institute
Placed Second - 2nd Prize	G. Spragins, Oklahoma A & M College
Placed Third	J. Hayden, Pratt Institute

Honorable Mention

- B. G. Knowles, Oklahoma A & M College
- B. Riek, Oklahoma A & M College
- K. Russo, Oklahoma A & M College
- A. Deliso, Pratt Institute
- L. Mahony, Pratt Institute
- R. G. Allen, Pratt Institute

REPRODUCTIONS:

#65	J. Mesick, Pratt Institute	First Prize	(1 plate)
#66	G. Spragins, Oklahoma A & M College	Second Prize	(1 plate)
#67	J. B. Hayden, Pratt Institute		(1 plate)
#68	B. G. Knowles, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#69	B. Riek, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#70	K. Russo, Oklahoma A & M College		(1 plate)
#71	A. Deliso, Pratt Institute		(1 plate)
#72	L. Mahony, Pratt Institute		(1 plate)
#73	R. G. Allen, Pratt Institute		(1 plate)

REPORT OF THE JURY - BY GROSVENOR CHAPMAN

General Comments:

The jury believes that too many students missed the character required of a winter resort area in a rural, mountain setting; many solutions were too formal, urban, metropolitan. A large proportion of entries either failed to take advantage of the topography or created site plans which ignored it. One group of students ignored the desirability of leading visitors past the Service Center and other commercial attractions on their way to and from the Sports Area. Some even placed the parking area between the Tourist Center and Sports Area, thus had to provide expensive bridges from one to the other, providing delightful views of the massed hardtops below.

First Prize - J. Mesick, Pratt Institute: The features of this solution which the jury particularly liked were the approach road located on high ground overlooking the entire panorama of the Olympic Games site and Tourist Center, convenient location of parking area screened by trees and buildings, good circulation from all types of transport through the plaza to the Sports Area and architectural character and site planning well suited to a winter resort. The jury felt that the unity of the scheme would have been enhanced if the hotel and monumental shaft had been carried out in the same spirit as the other structures. It commended the minimum amount of roadway, minimum walking distances and nice rela-

tionship between cottages and other residential types.

Second Prize - G. Spragins, Oklahoma A & M College: In spite of the direct warning in the program concerning the attention required in handling the large parking area, this contestant contrived to make his auto parking area the most prominent feature of his scheme. The jury was extremely critical of this blatant detail in a natural setting, but could not overlook the other fine features of this sophisticated solution. Particularly admirable were the excellent organization of the plaza, good circulation, consistently good siting and scale throughout the entire tract and confident presentation. The jury felt that the formal entrance road to the Center would have been improved with a stronger focal point at its terminus and that access to the cottages could have been achieved without such a profusion of minor roadways.

Third Place - J. B. Hayden, Pratt Institute: The jury was highly impressed by the aerial perspective of this submission and felt that this student captured the spirit and character which a winter resort should have better than any other contestant. The solution had many nice features, but the plan lacked unity, large elements such as the Auditorium and Hotel were not well related to the composition and the arrangement of cottages around the lake was considered monotonous and unimaginative.

1957 THESIS AWARD IN ARCHITECTURE

A unique and significant event was held at the Architectural League in New York June 22nd.

For the first time in the history of the NIAE, and perhaps in architectural education, an invitation was extended to all Architectural Schools and Colleges to enter one or more of their 1957 students' theses for exhibition and an award. The purpose of this colligation was not only to give the profession a bird's-eye view of current theses projects, but to present the work of some of the most promising students in the schools of the United States.

Of the eighteen schools which signified their intention to participate in this exhibition four were obliged to withdraw because of the teamsters' strike and express embargo. The schools which sent theses for the exhibition for the award were:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Columbia University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Pratt Institute
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Rhode Island School of Design
The Rice Institute
Syracuse University
University of Illinois
University of Minnesota
University of Nebraska
University of Notre Dame
University of Utah
Yale University.

Twenty-six theses were exhibited and were reviewed by the following architects:-
Max Abramovitz of Harrison & Abramovitz;
Gordon Bunshaft of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; Giorgio Cavaglieri, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Sidney L. Katz of Katz, Waisman, Blumenkranz, Stein & Weber; Kenneth K. Stowell of Giffels & Vallet, L. Rossetti; Otto J. Teegen, State University Architect, State University of New York.

The work on the whole was impressive, not only for its quality, but for its scope. Altho the problem of evaluating totally unlike subject matter presented a difficult task, the premise adopted as the basis for selection reduced the hazard to a minimum. This premise was to consider each thesis as the work of a young designer applying at an architect's office for employment and indicating his potential as a future creative architect.

It was felt that this was a realistic approach to the problem of selection, and one which expressed the process of evaluation encountered in actual architectural practice. Prospective clients frequently must judge professional competence by comparing diverse types of buildings designed by different architects.

Actually the jury was convinced that on this basis superior quality of the architectural design ability would stand out, as would the student's judgment in selecting the problem, the skill with which he carried it out, and the effectiveness of the final result. One moot point in the discussion relating to establishing a basis for selection, was the relative merits of problems selected and developed on a realistic basis for actual sites, and other problems of a more imaginary character indicating further adventuring in creative design.

By stressing overall architectural excellence, the group arrived at the selection of two possible award projects: one, the thesis for "A Town Hall and County Court House for Middletown & Middlesex, Conn." by Frank Winder of Yale University; the other "A Stratoport" by Jacques Binoux of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This was a provocative coincidence because it pitted the element of the broad fantasy of the latter against complete realism of the former. In the final analysis the "Stratoport" project

impressed the group as the more fully rounded work, delicately conceived, imaginatively developed, technically ingenious and superbly presented. Mr. Binoux therefore received the award for this most meritorious thesis. The buildings comprising this extremely interesting center at which rocket ships are assembled, are located at the bottom of the valley bordering a body of water. The dock facilities, which convey the needed equipment and freight by rail to the assembly plants, are carefully separated from the hotel and recreation center located on an isolated promontory. The buildings were developed with interesting structural elements and are arranged on the site with great skill. The rocket launching towers dominate the scene but do not overpower the natural features of the land. The lights of the playful roller coaster and the hotel tower near the water will reflect with delicacy at night, producing a sense of human scale in contrast with the powerful structures housing the machinery and rockets.

Above all, Mr. Binoux in his thesis has shown a remarkable understanding of large scale complex planning, a dexterity in producing new compositional forms, and original constructional concepts. It is this type of thinking which develops new and exciting architectural solutions.

"A Town Hall & County Court House for Middletown & Middlesex, Conn." by Frank D. Winder, Yale University: This solution was a most thorough architecturally realistic project. Structural, functional and city planning requirements are all solved on a very high level of architectural understanding. The simplicity and directness of the architectural forms articulates very effective spatial relationships in the town plan and in the relationship of the entire complex with the water front. The delicate symmetry of the facades emphasized the proportion of the building in relation to the open spaces around it. The interesting struc-

trual detailing maintains an honesty of approach which by itself obtains a decorative effect.

The presentation is to be commended for its accurate precision clear thinking and logical development. Finally, it was the consensus of the jury, that this solution as presented by the student, would produce an extremely handsome and dignified seat for the local government it represents.

Space permits only the briefest of comment, which follow, and precludes statements of many highly commendable aspects of each of the excellent thesis on exhibition.

"A Federal Building for Greenville, Miss. Joe N. Weilenman, Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The student showed a keen comprehension of the problem which he attacked with seriousness and sincerity. The skillful drafting could not compensate for some of the faults in plan which were carefully obscured by such architectural cliches of today as the screen of the elevation hiding corridors and glass walls of offices and toilets all at the same time.

"A Youth Hostel in Croton-on-Hudson" by George Weitzman, Columbia University. This project had pleasant sculptural qualities and a good presentation, though rather complicated relationships seemed to develop from somewhat simple and direct program requirements.

"Recreation Building" - Michael Kaplan, Columbia University. The simple elements of the original concept were overpowered by the structural complexity of the forms as finally developed.

"Music School in South Georgia" - Ray Lifche, Columbia University. A very interesting project which showed a rather ingenious understanding of architectural form and

structure, but its development did not fully produce a complete architectural statement.

"Site Redevelopment - The Shepherd Hotel" Abdel Salam, Columbia University. The complexity of the site together with the elaborateness of the requirements forced this solution into a tight and over-complicated scheme which hindered the final development of the building.

"A Buddhist Monastery for a Suburban Community of Rangoon-Burma" - Win Htein, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A modest approach to a very interesting problem.

"The New York Public Library" - Eugene Futterman, Pratt Institute. A bold and brave, if not successful, attempt to solve one of the most difficult design problems, namely that of linking new functional requirements to existing classical, monumental elements.

"Liberty Island" - Harry N. Barone, Pratt Institute. This project was one of the most difficult to analyze due to the limitations of the existing classical surroundings and development. It was the general consensus of the jurors that while the solution was quite elaborately thought out, there was a lack of unity and consistency. The problem of relationships of the new with the existing historical elements was adequately solved.

"An International Sports Car Raceway" by Roger McIntyre, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. This project had some excellent qualities which were indicated in the model. However, the architectural development did not quite reach the promise indicated by the handling of the masses.

"Essex Boat Dock, Essex, Conn." Donald Kirk, Rhode Island School of Design. This project had some charming qualities and

could be developed into a fine solution. However, many architectural connections and relationships needed further study to make a more successful architectural treatment.

"Thousand Island Yacht Motel" - Jim Skerritt, Rhode Island School of Design. The pleasant quality of the site presented by the model was most impressive. The development of the project as a whole, however, did not emerge as skillfully as the concept indicated.

"Order and Individual Expression" - James Thomas, The Rice Institute. A colorful exhibit of research elements with very sketchy architectural results.

"A Yacht Club for Kingston, Ontario, Canada" James B. McLeod, Jr., Syracuse University. This was considered one of the more interesting submissions. However, the complexity of the architectural development forced by the introduction of small elements reduced the effectiveness of the attractive, large structural form.

"A Television Station" - Group Submission from University of Illinois. The project was well presented, notwithstanding its complicated exterior development of the architectural elements.

"U.S. Embassy for Bogota, Colombia" - Group Submission from University of Illinois. An orderly solution to the problems of a contemporary building type.

"A Mortuary" - Group Submission from University of Illinois. A neat presentation that did not convey completeness of thought or thoroughly mature architectural development.

"An Arena for Duluth, Minnesota" Ronald W. Pontinen, University of Minnesota. An interesting project which could have taken better advantage of the structural concept suggested.

"A Luxury Resort" - Bruce H. Jensen, University of Utah. The overall presentation was bold

and skillful. It created the impression that it was studied more strongly for its exterior forms than for its structural and architectural completeness. The plan development has a one-dimensional quality inconsistent with its general concept.

"Hotel for New Haven, Conn." Richard A. Nininger, Yale University. The group felt that this was one of the better theses submitted. However, it was felt that the linking together of the architectural elements of the building could have been resolved more effectively.

"Edificio Virginia, Managua, Nicaragua" - Maurice Pierson, University of Notre Dame. A very ambitious undertaking requiring greater architectural development.

"General Library, University of Notre Dame" - Robert L. Erdmann, University of Notre Dame. The building itself was patiently developed insofar as the plan requirements and general site location. The appearance was rather rigid and was complicated further by the small wings and masses.

REPRODUCTIONS:

1957 THESIS AWARD - June 22, 1957

- | | | |
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Jacques J. Binoux, Massachusetts Institute of Technology | Thesis Award
(5 plates) |
| T-2 | "A Town Hall and County Court House for Middletown & Middlesex, Conn."
Frank D. Winder, Yale University | (4 plates) |

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An Olympic Games Tourist Center - SADG	3 pg 25	Jose Luis Sert	Grosvenor Chapman

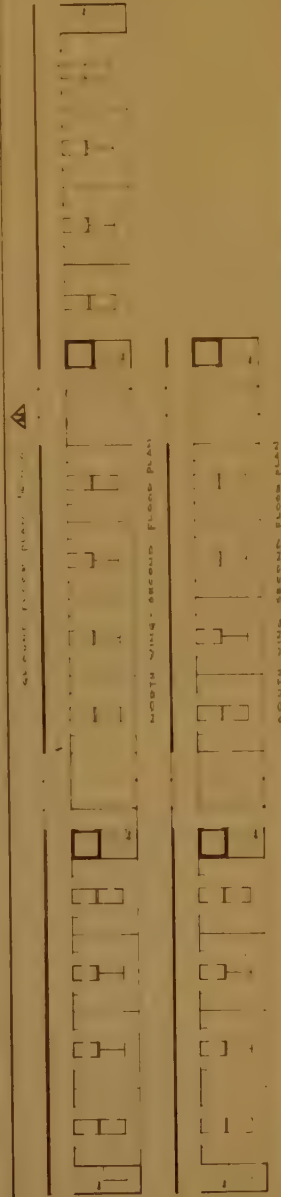
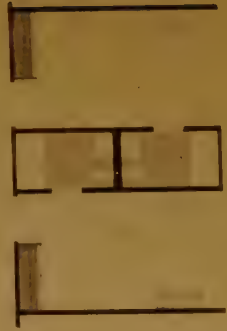
	<u>Program</u>	<u>Report</u>
<u>1957 LLOYD WARREN FELLOWSHIP</u> 44th Paris Prize in Architecture		
"An International Airport"	2 pg 12	Walther Prokosch Walter Prokosch

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455



1956-57
37

A-55
②



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH-SOUTH SECTION



EAST ELEVATION



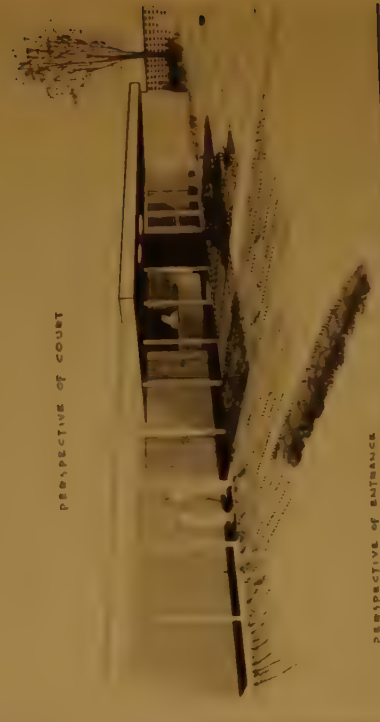
NORTH-SOUTH SECTION



EAST ELEVATION



PERSPECTIVE OF COURT



PERSPECTIVE OF ENTRANCE

A NURSING HOME FOR THE AGED

A-64
2



GROUND FLOOR PLAN SHOWING TYPICAL FLOOR OF THE 4 STORY DWELLING UNIT SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

1956-57
38

A-64
2

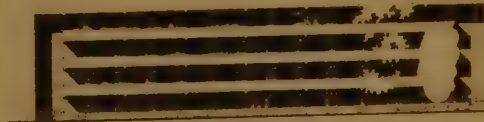
JURY COMMENTS



SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



PLAN OF A DOUBLE ROOM & BALCONY SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION SCALE 1/16" = 1'-0"



PLAN OF TYPICAL SINGLE AND LIVING ROOM AS ON FLOORS 2, 3 & 4 SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"



SECTION TAKEN THROUGH EXTERIOR WALL IN THE 4 STORY DWELLING UNIT SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECTION THROUGH WALL OF CONNECTING LINK SHOWING CONSTRUCTION IN THE SINGLE STORY ELEMENT SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SYNOPSIS

DWELLING UNIT CONTAINS:
18 SINGLES, 9 DOUBLES, JANITOR & LINEN CLOSETS,
LIVING ROOM AND MAIL BOXES ON EACH OF 4 FLOORS

1956-57
38

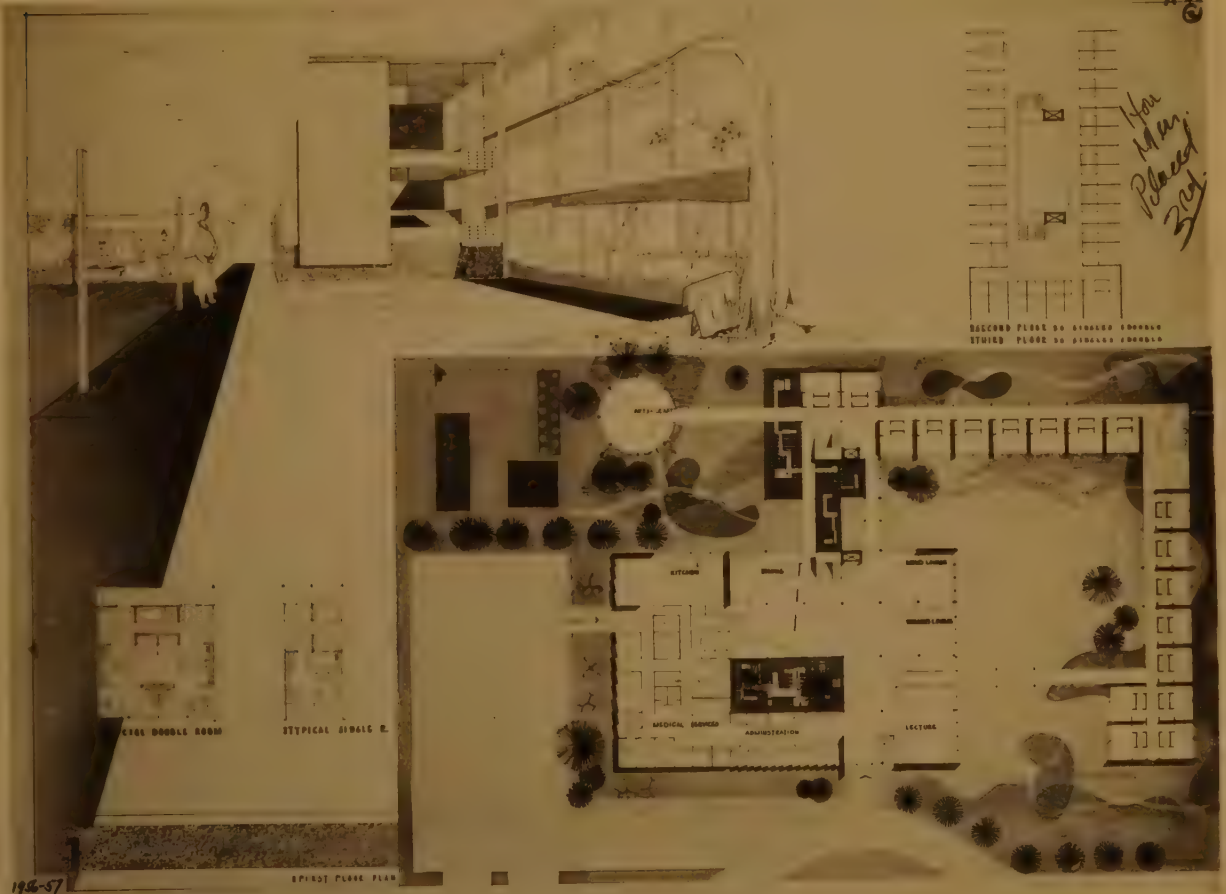
*How Many
Placed
2nd*



A NURSING HOME FOR THE AGED

CARL D. HALL
OKLAHOMA A-M
CLASS A BIAS
1926-27
39

*How Many
Placed
2nd*



SECOND FLOOR 50 STUDIES THROUGH
STUDY FLOOR 50 STUDIES THROUGH

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

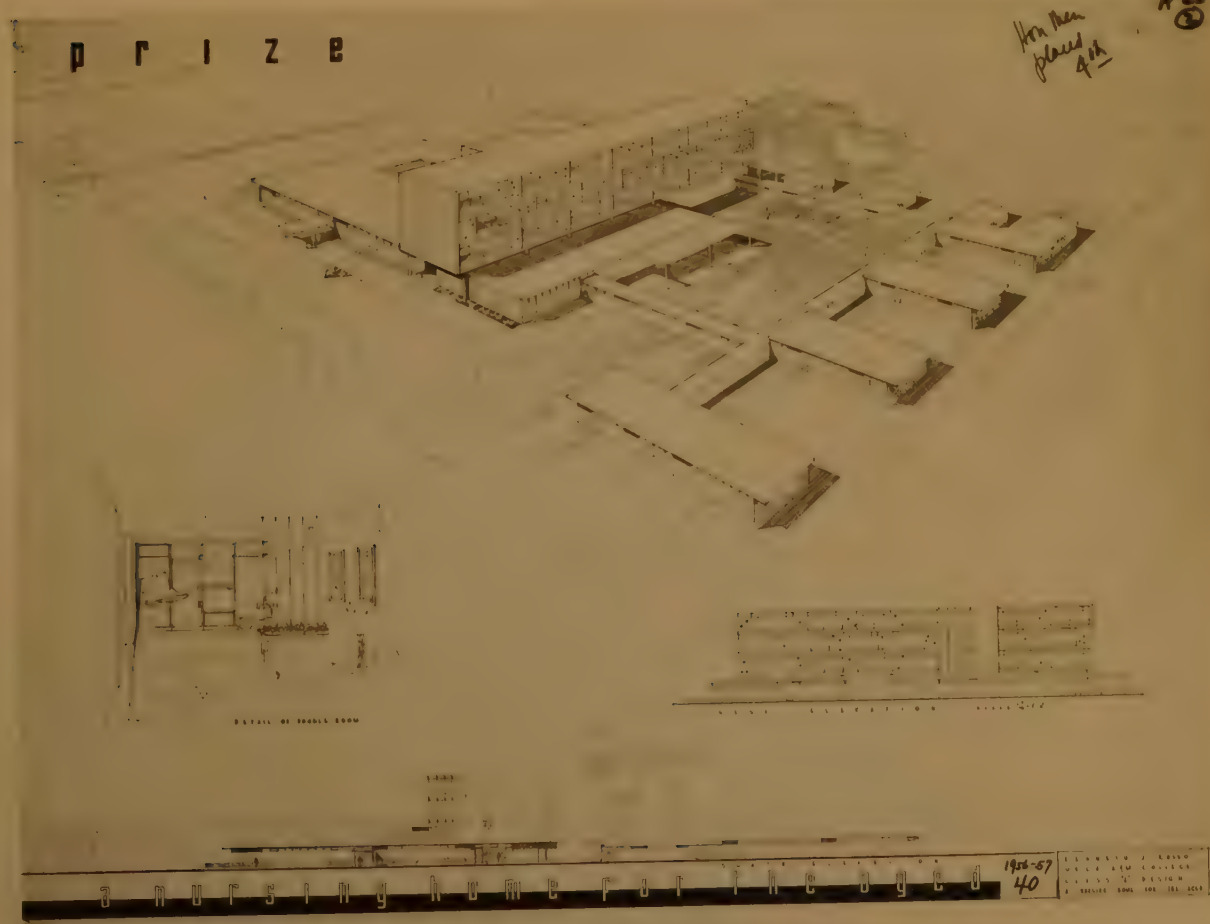
a r c h . r e c o r d

A 23
②



p r i z e

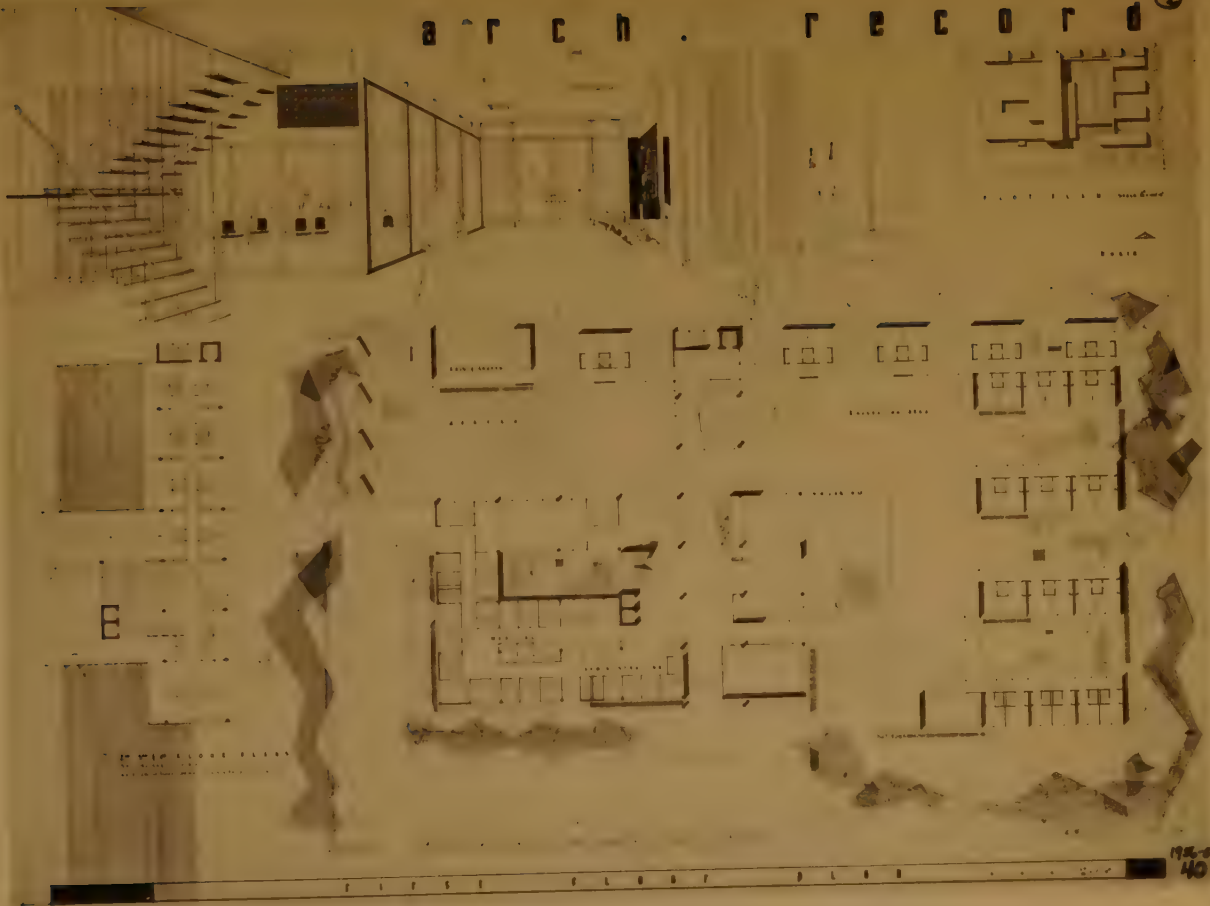
Has been placed 4th
A 23
②



1945-57
40

ARCH. RECORD

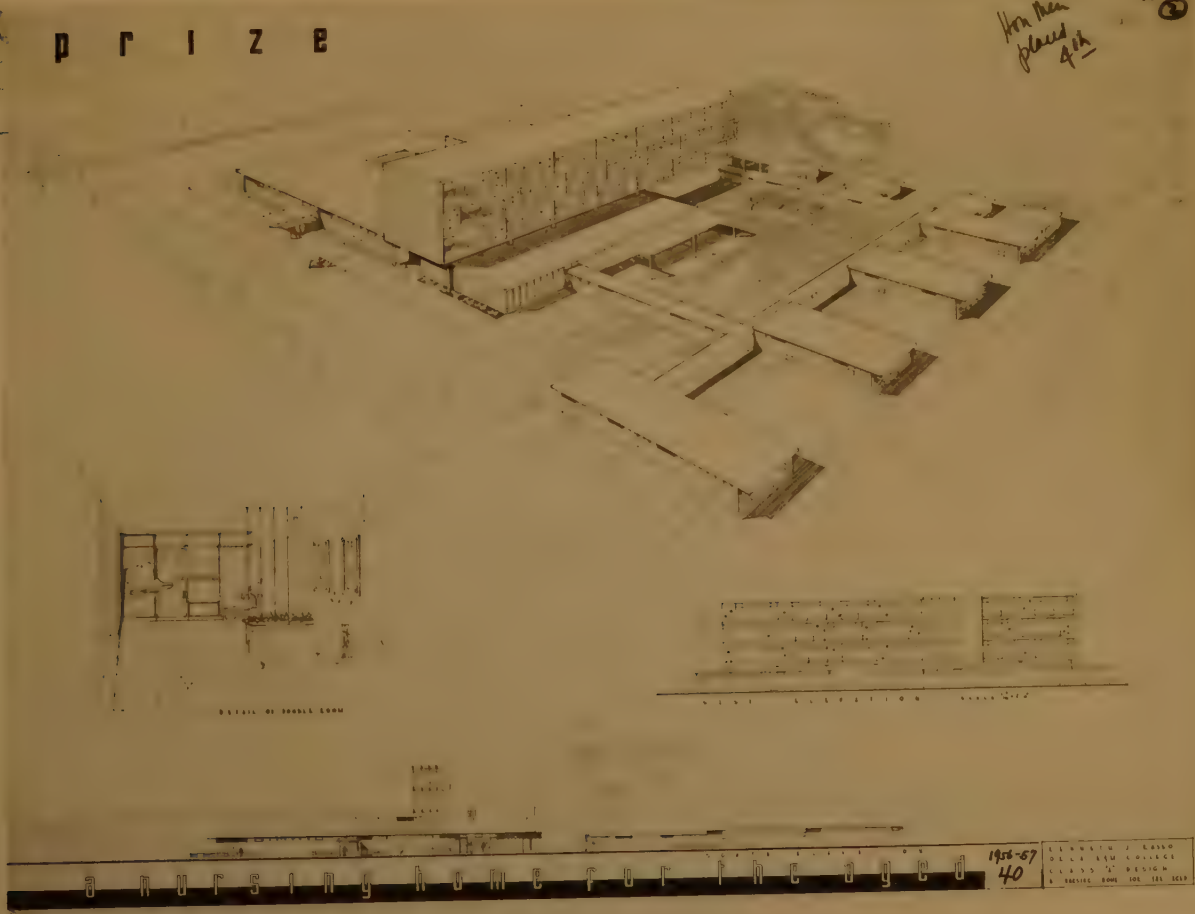
A 23
②



PRIZE

Has been placed 4th

A 23
②



NURSING HOME FOR THE AGED

1956-57
40

CLASSIFICATION: CLASS 1
DESIGN: CLASS 1
DESIGN: CLASS 1
DESIGN: CLASS 1

A-2
⑧



VIEW OF MAIN ENTRANCE



VIEW OF WOMEN'S LOUNGE

A

HOME

FOR

AGED

ROBERT ALLEN
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
N.E.E. CLASS A
A HOME FOR THE AGED

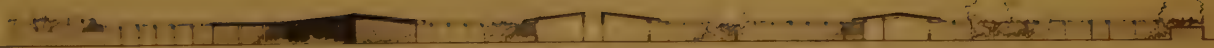
SHEET NO. 1

How Many placed 5
1916-57
41

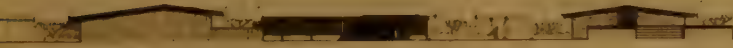


1916-57
41

A-2
④



SECTION A THREE ELEVATIONS



WEST ELEVATION SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

PROPERTY MAPS
SHOWING THE LOCATION
OF THE CLASS A
A HOME FOR THE AGED

SHEET NO. 2

1956-57
41

A-2
④



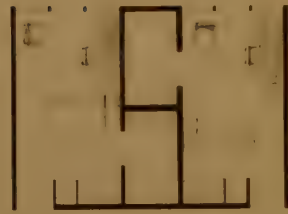
PERSPECTIVE DOUBLE ROOM



PERSPECTIVE SINGLE ROOM



PLAN DOUBLE ROOM SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



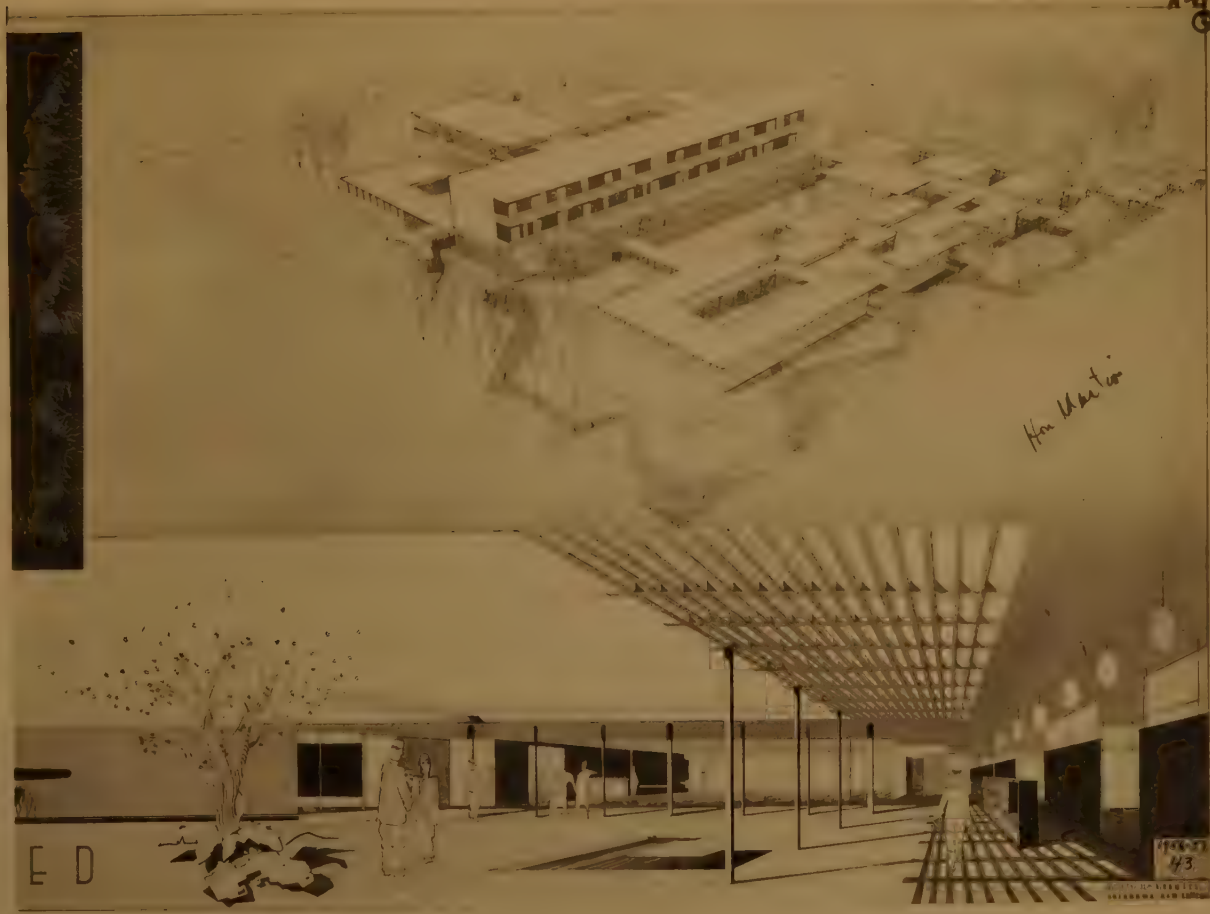
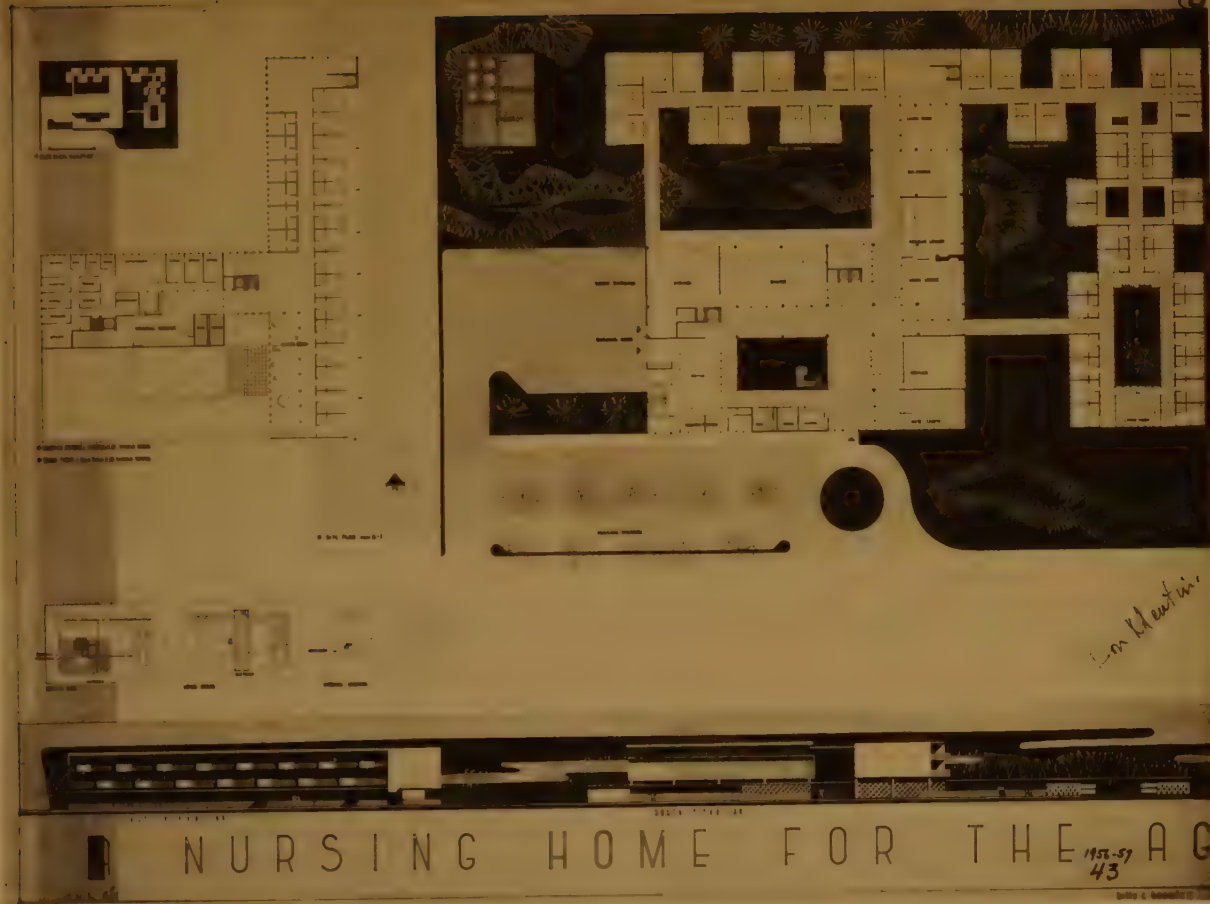
PLAN SINGLE ROOM SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

A. BERT, ARCHT.
DESIGNED BY LANCE
W. H. A. ASS. A.
A HOME FOR THE AGED

SHEET NO. 2

1956-57
41







Hon. M. M. M. M.



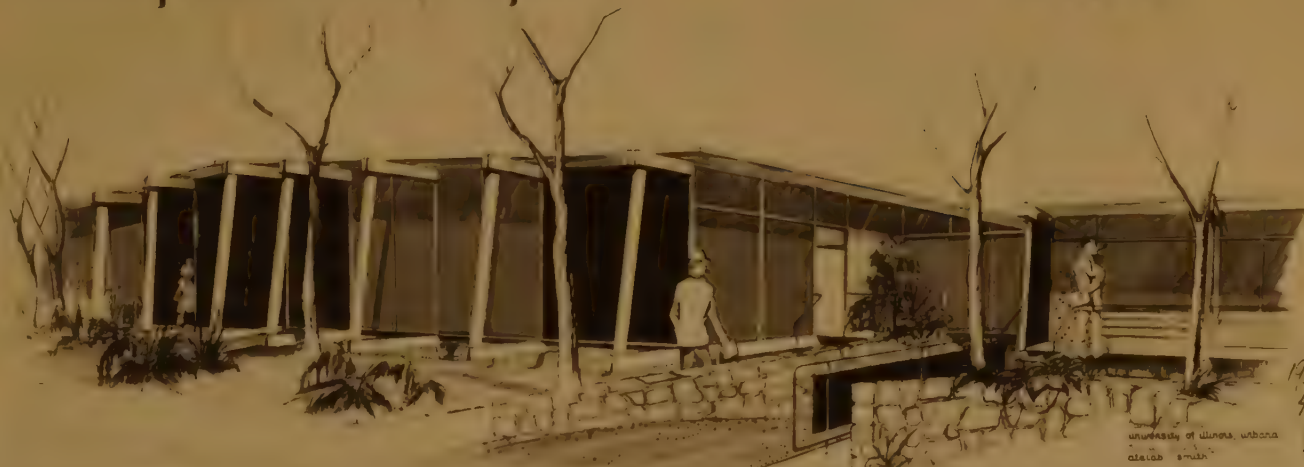
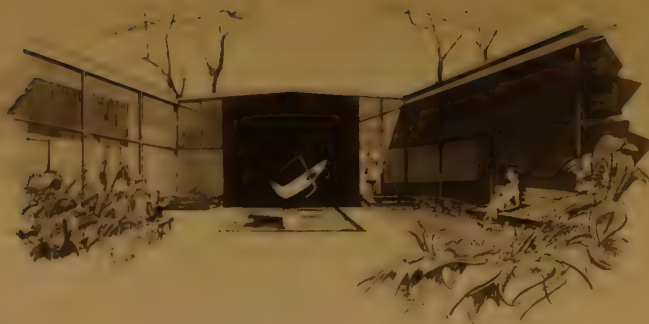
4.6.57
44



Hon. M. M. M. M.

a

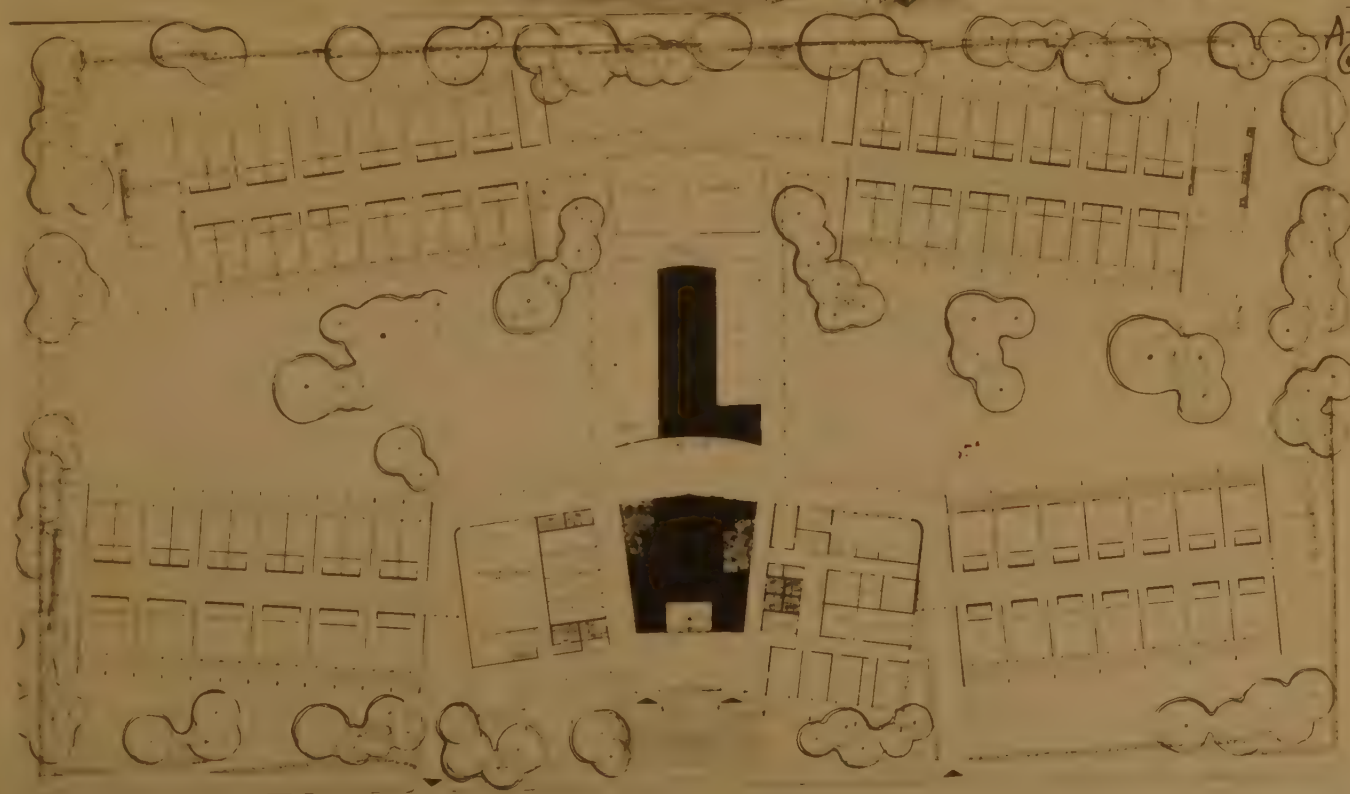
nursing home for the aged



1956-57
45

university of illinois, urbana
claudio smith

A1
④



plot plan and general floor plan
scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

1956-57
45

university of illinois
claudio smith

A-1
④



• entrance and
exit to the building



1956-57
45

3

JOINT OF THE
BUILDING OF LONDON

A1
④



SEE ELEVATION



SEE ELEVATION



h. elevation from main street

SEE ELEVATION

1956-57
45

JOINT OF THE
BUILDING OF LONDON

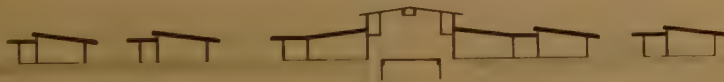
1



BASELINE T 71.870 7/26 10



File # 100-100000 A7 100000



SECTION A A 100' 0"



58. 28 730

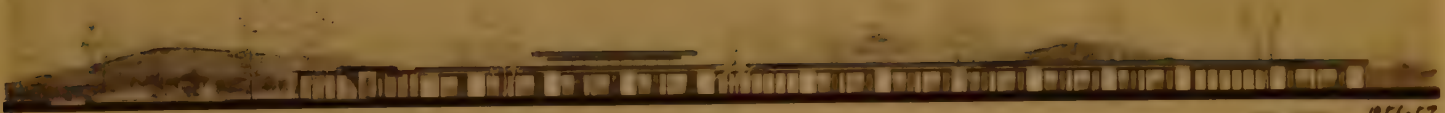
WEST	ELEVATION	1/10" = 10'
1	100	
2	100	
3	100	
4	100	
5	100	
6	100	
7	100	
8	100	
9	100	
10	100	
11	100	
12	100	
13	100	
14	100	
15	100	
16	100	
17	100	
18	100	
19	100	
20	100	
21	100	
22	100	
23	100	
24	100	
25	100	
26	100	
27	100	
28	100	
29	100	
30	100	
31	100	
32	100	
33	100	
34	100	
35	100	
36	100	
37	100	
38	100	
39	100	
40	100	
41	100	
42	100	
43	100	
44	100	
45	100	
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48	100	
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64	100	
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84	100	
85	100	
86	100	
87	100	
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89	100	
90	100	
91	100	
92	100	
93	100	
94	100	
95	100	
96	100	
97	100	
98	100	
99	100	
100	100	

A-5
④

0

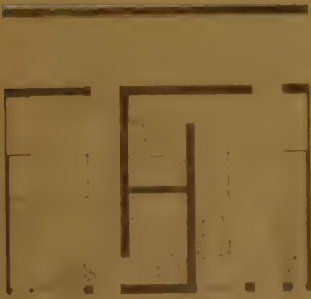
A NURSING HOME FOR THE AGED
TRAVERSE CITY MICHIGAN

for plan



300' ELEVATION

1956-57
41



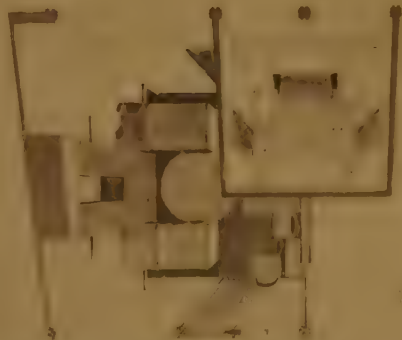
SINGLE UNIT PLAN 34' x 44' 6"



PERSPECTIVE SINGLE UNIT



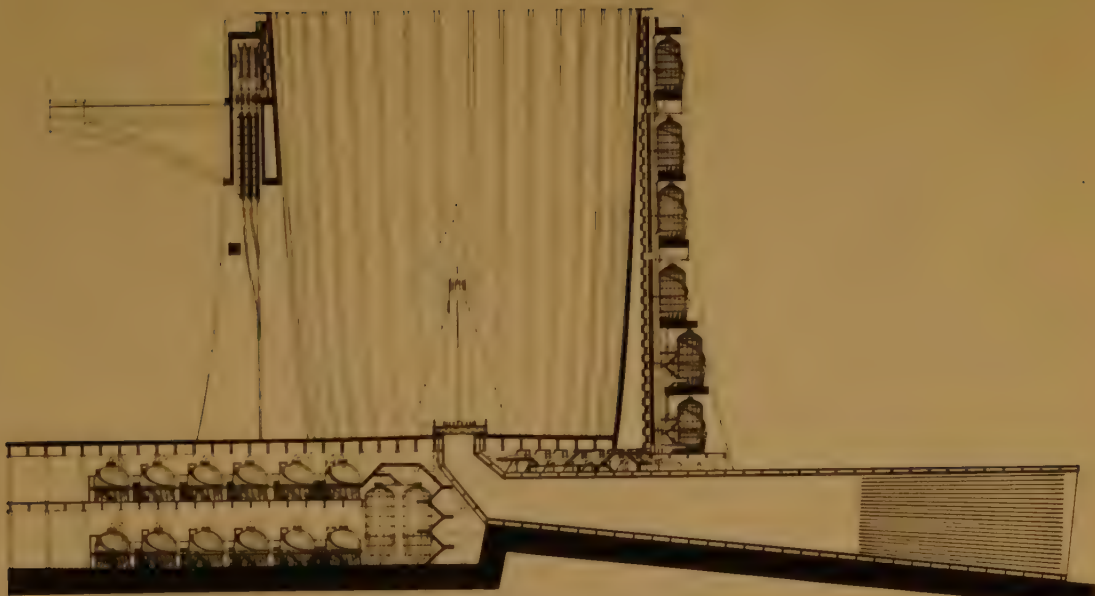
DOUBLE UNIT PLAN 54' x 44' 6"



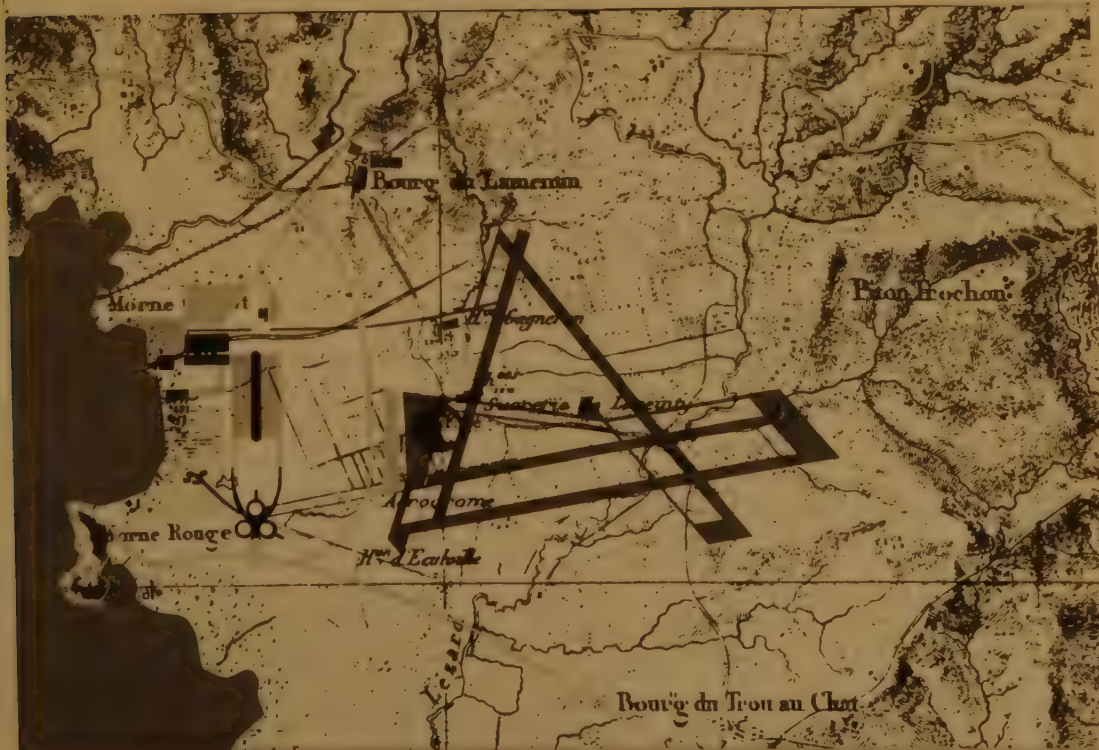
PERSPECTIVE DOUBLE UNIT

for plan

1956-57
46



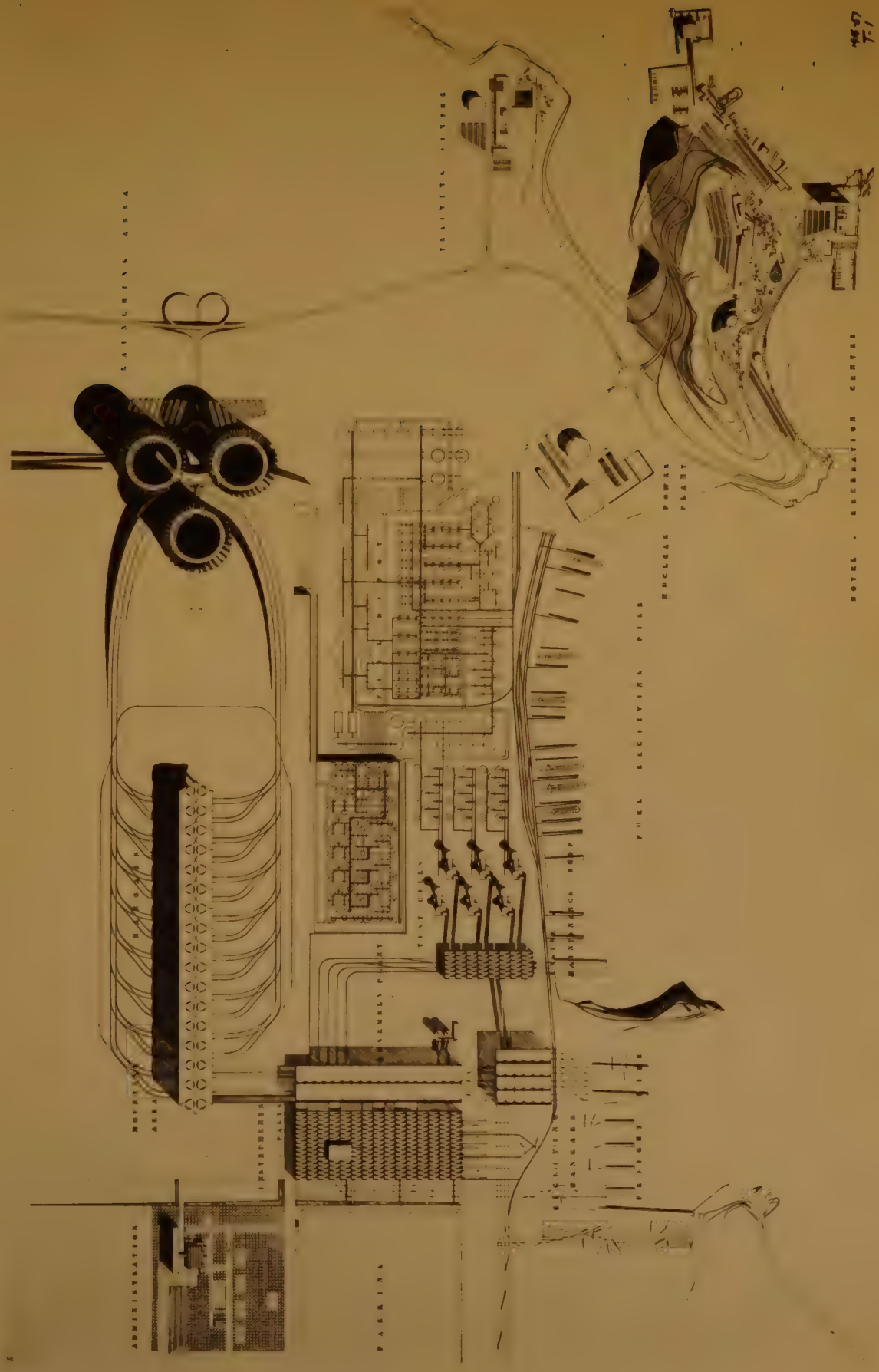
1915-57
T-1



A S T R A T O P O R T

1927
Feb 1





SAFETY AREA

ADMINISTRATION

REACTOR AREA

SAFETY AREA

PARKING

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

FUEL RECYCLING PLANT

TRAINING CENTER

SAFETY AREA

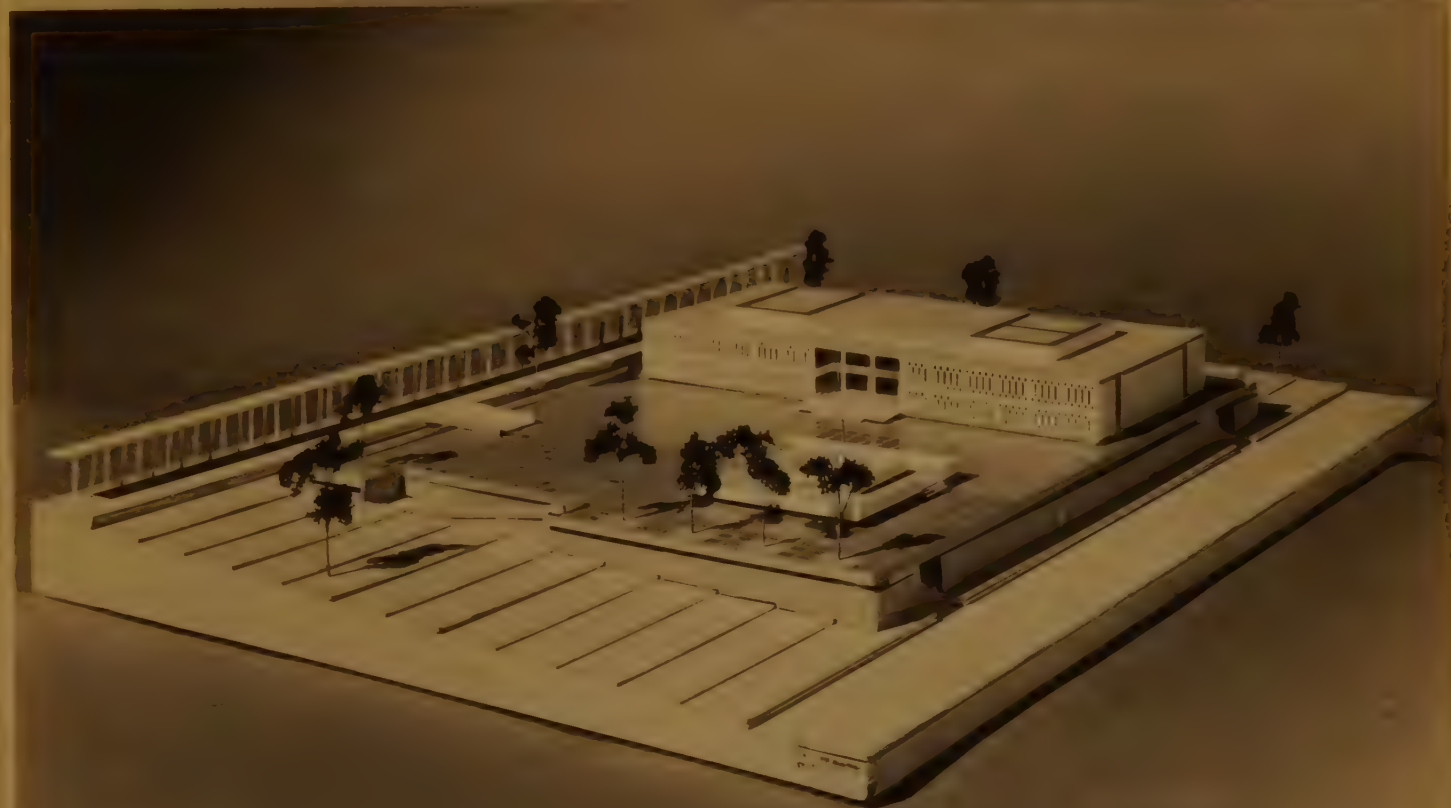
NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

HOTEL & RECREATION CENTER

1-1
45-57



72-57
T-1A



192-47
T-2



192-47
T-2



WEST ELEVATION

192-47
T-2



SECTION THROUGH CORNER CORNER

192-47
T-2

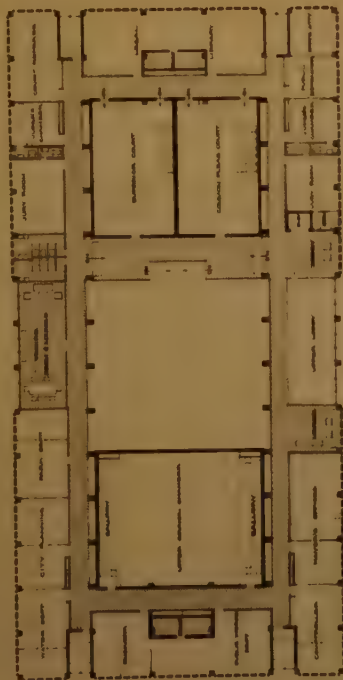


EAST ELEVATION



SECTION THROUGH CORNER CORNER





UPPER FLOOR PLAN



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

195-9
T-2

195-9
T-2

PLAN OF PARKING LEVEL
SCALE 1/8" = 1' - 0"

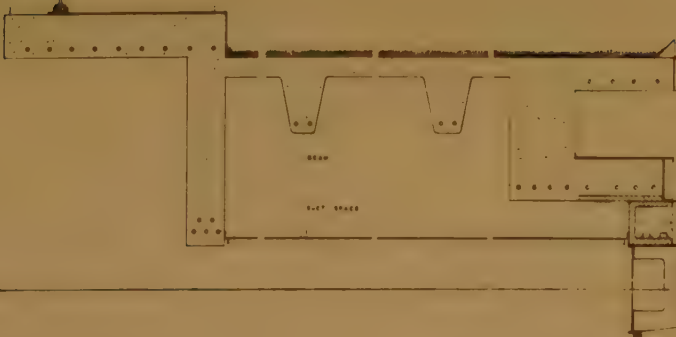
AREA OF MAIN FLOOR	48,000 SQ. FT.
AREA OF SECOND FLOOR	12,000 SQ. FT.
AREA OF PARKING LEVEL	10,000 SQ. FT.



FLOORING WITH BEAM

1/2\"/>

C. FINEST BY



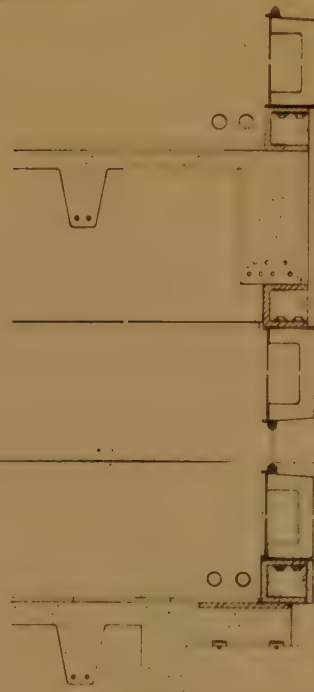
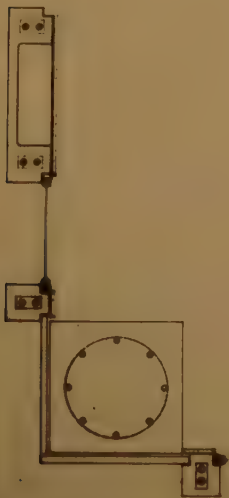
SECTION OF ROOM WALL (TEMPERED)
OF THE CAST CONCRETE WALL AND BEAM
AND THE WALL AND BEAM
AND THE WALL AND BEAM

BEAM

DUCT SPACE

WALL DETAILS

SCALE 3/4\"/>



FLOOR SLAB

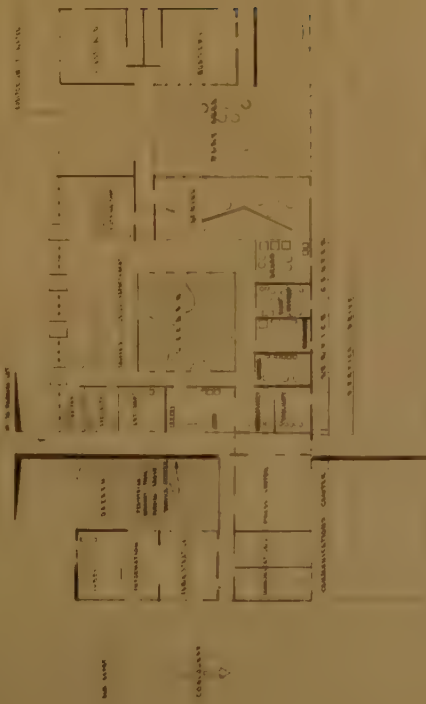
WALL & CORNER

OLYMPIC GAMES THIRTY-FOUR



5-52

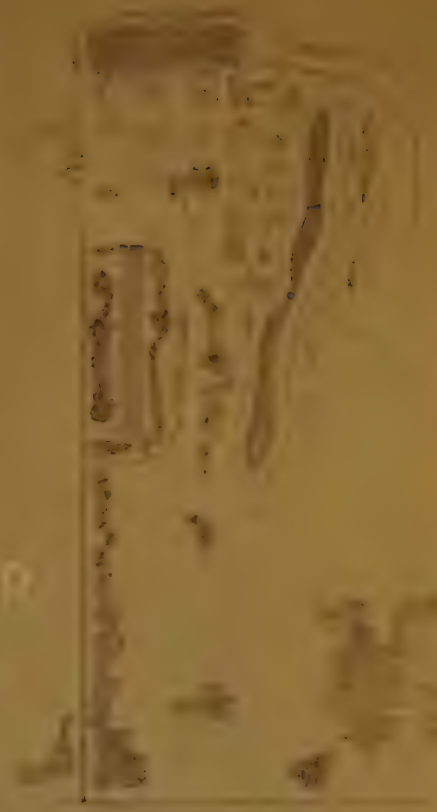
2ND FLOOR



An Olympic Tourist Center

1966-67

WILL CLASS 'N'
CHANDLER AND COLLEGE
GARY T. SPANGLING



OLYMPIC TOURIST CENTER



JOHN B. HAYDEN FOURTH YR.
PRATT INST. BROOKLYN

S-52



1958-59
68

BILLY C. HOWLES
OWNER AND ARCHITECT
CLARK & HOWLES
SPRING 1958-59

AN OLYMPIC GAMES TOURIST CENTER *Plan*

SITE PLAN
200' SCALE

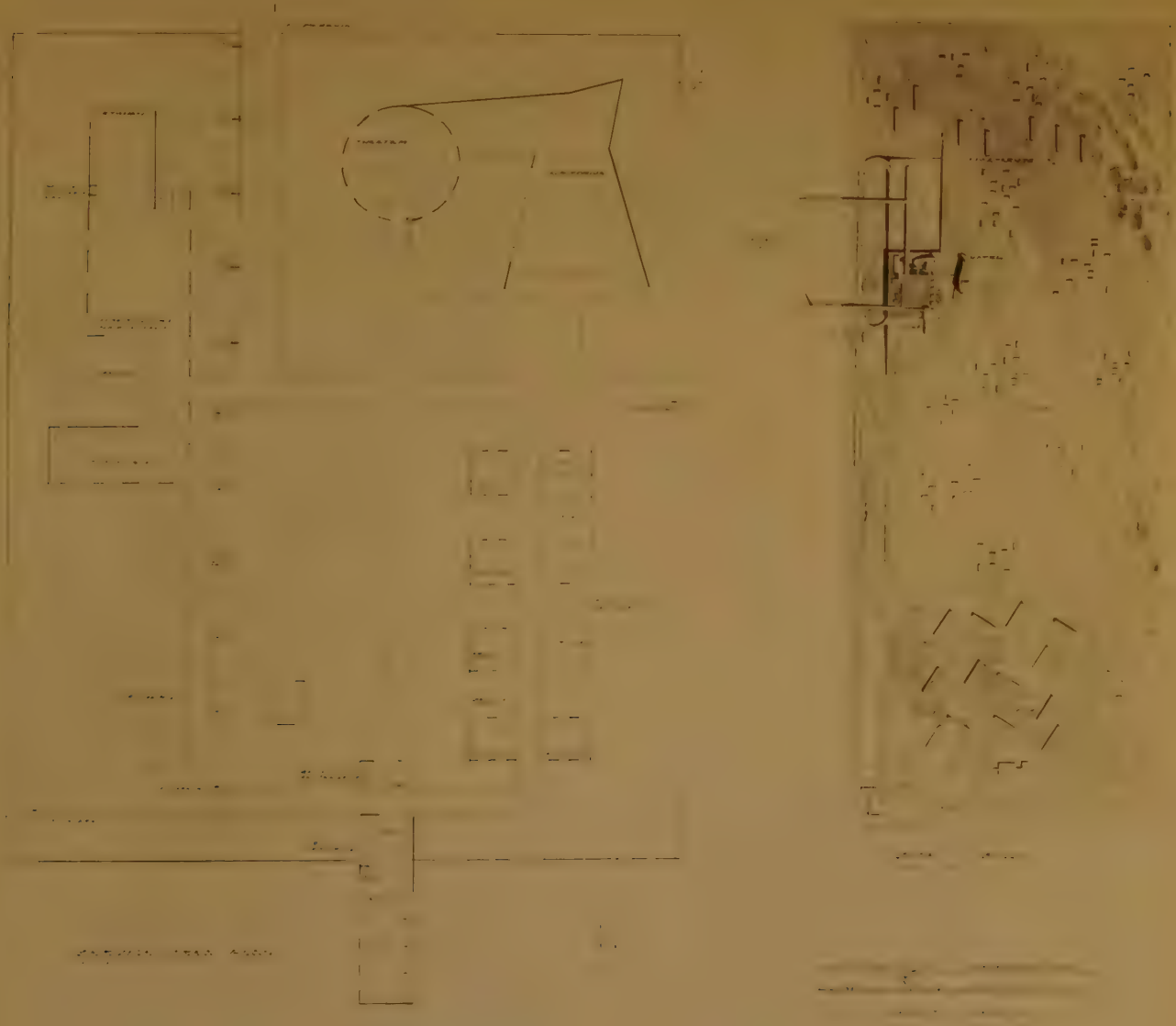
25-S



AN OLYMPIC GAMES TOURIST CENTER

BILLY C. KNOWLES
OKLAHOMA A. M. COLLINS
CLASS A ARCHITECT
SPRING 1958-59

1958-59

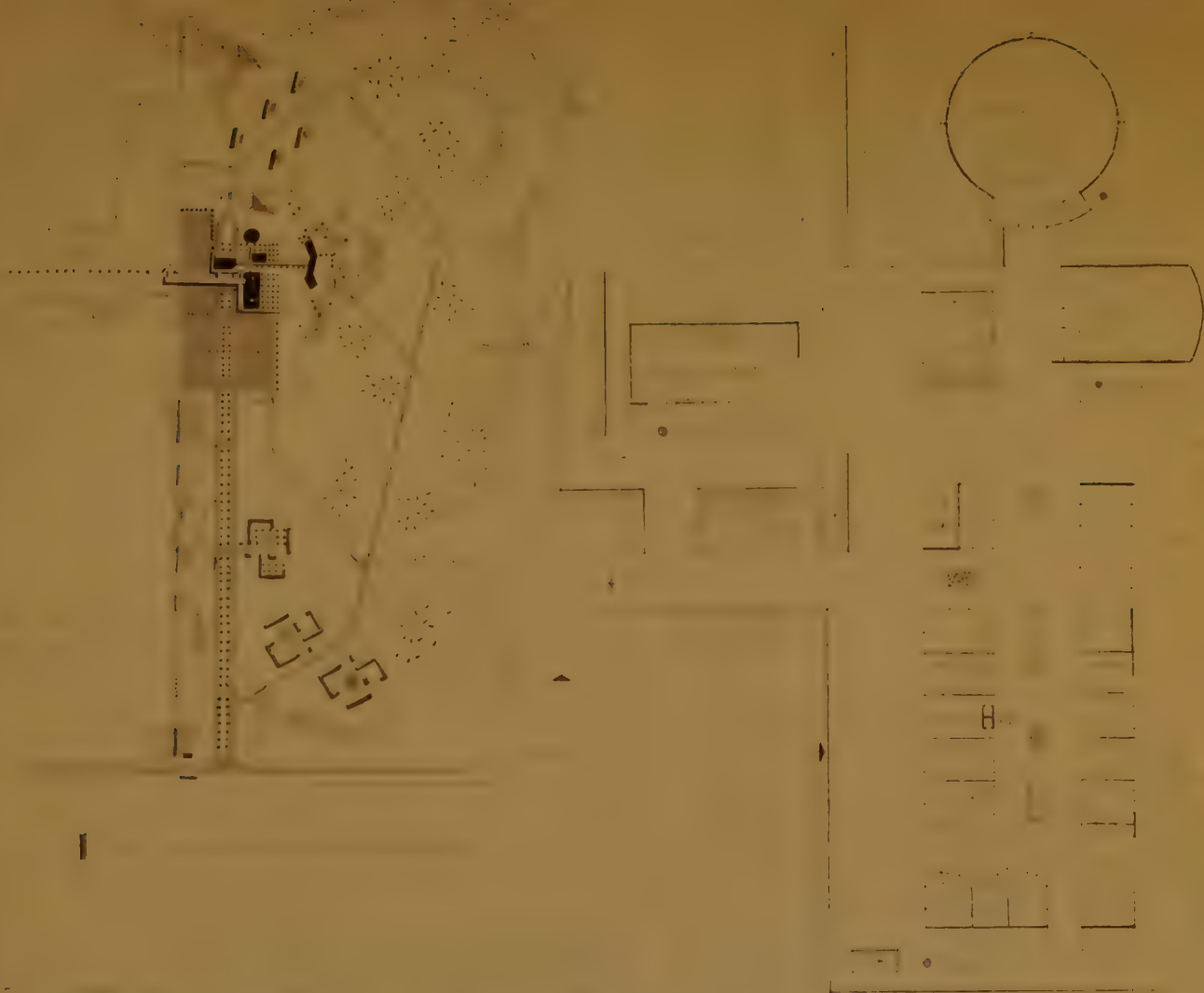


Hen Martin

156 57
69

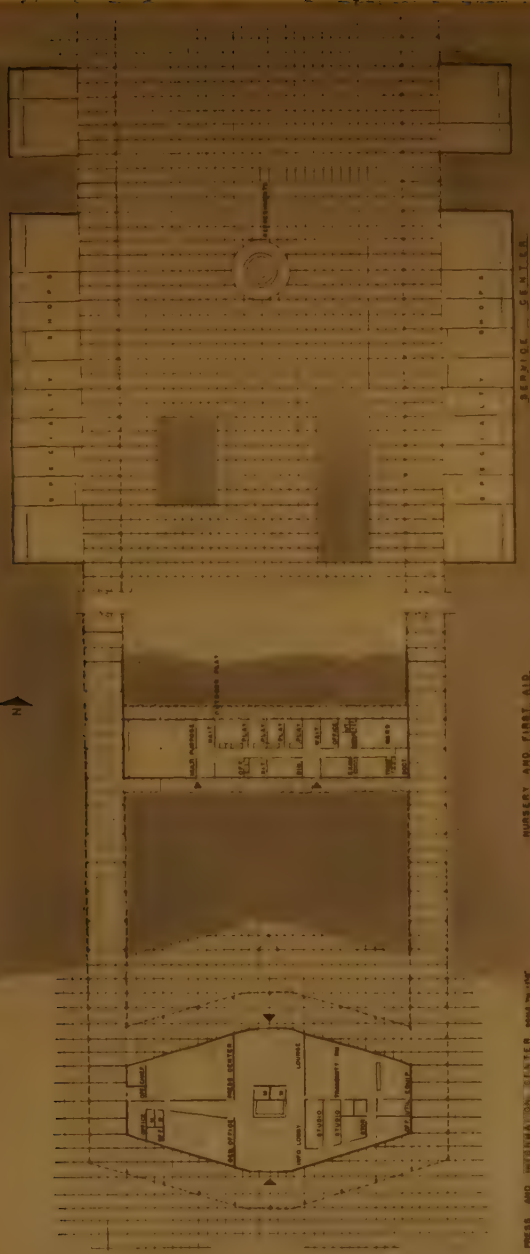
LEGEND
.....
.....
.....
.....





1950-51
70

9228

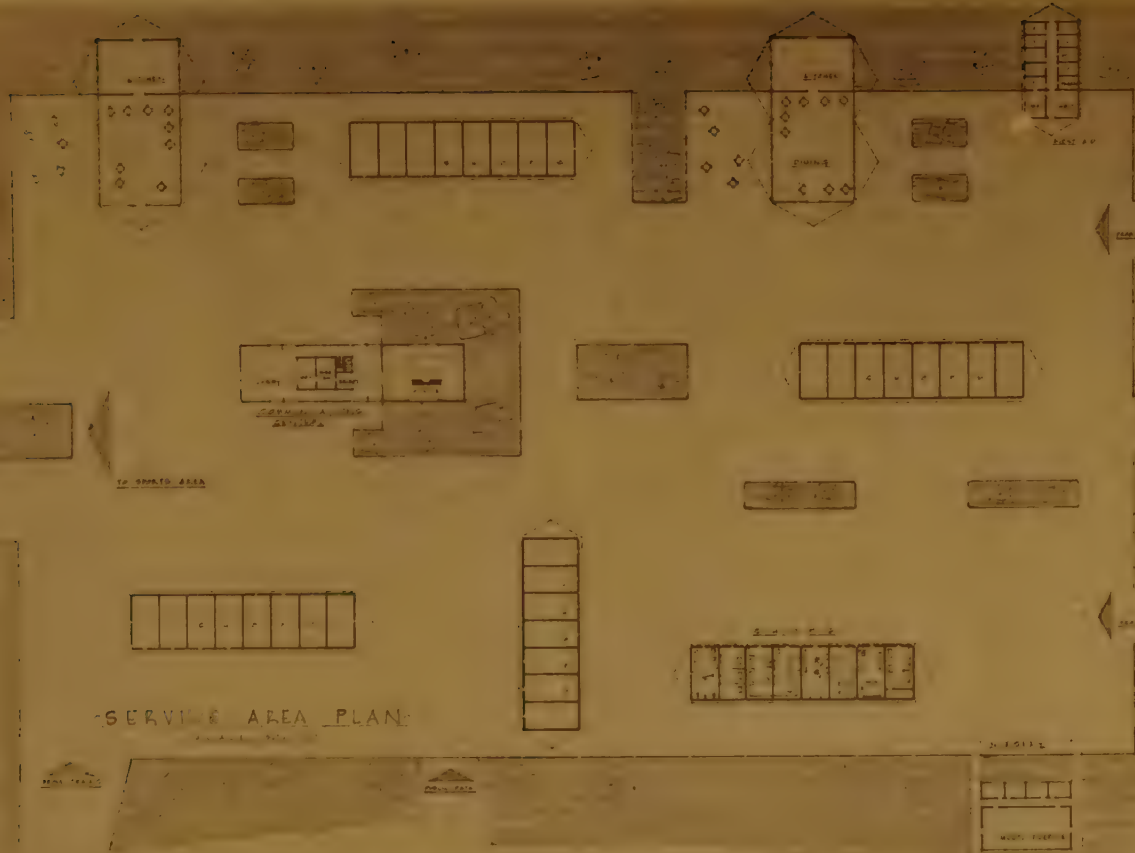


PERSPECTIVE OF JUMBAY CENTER FROM THE NORTHEAST



P.L.O.T. P.L.A.N. SCALE 1" = 10'

BS-35
②



SERVICE AREA PLAN

BS 35
②



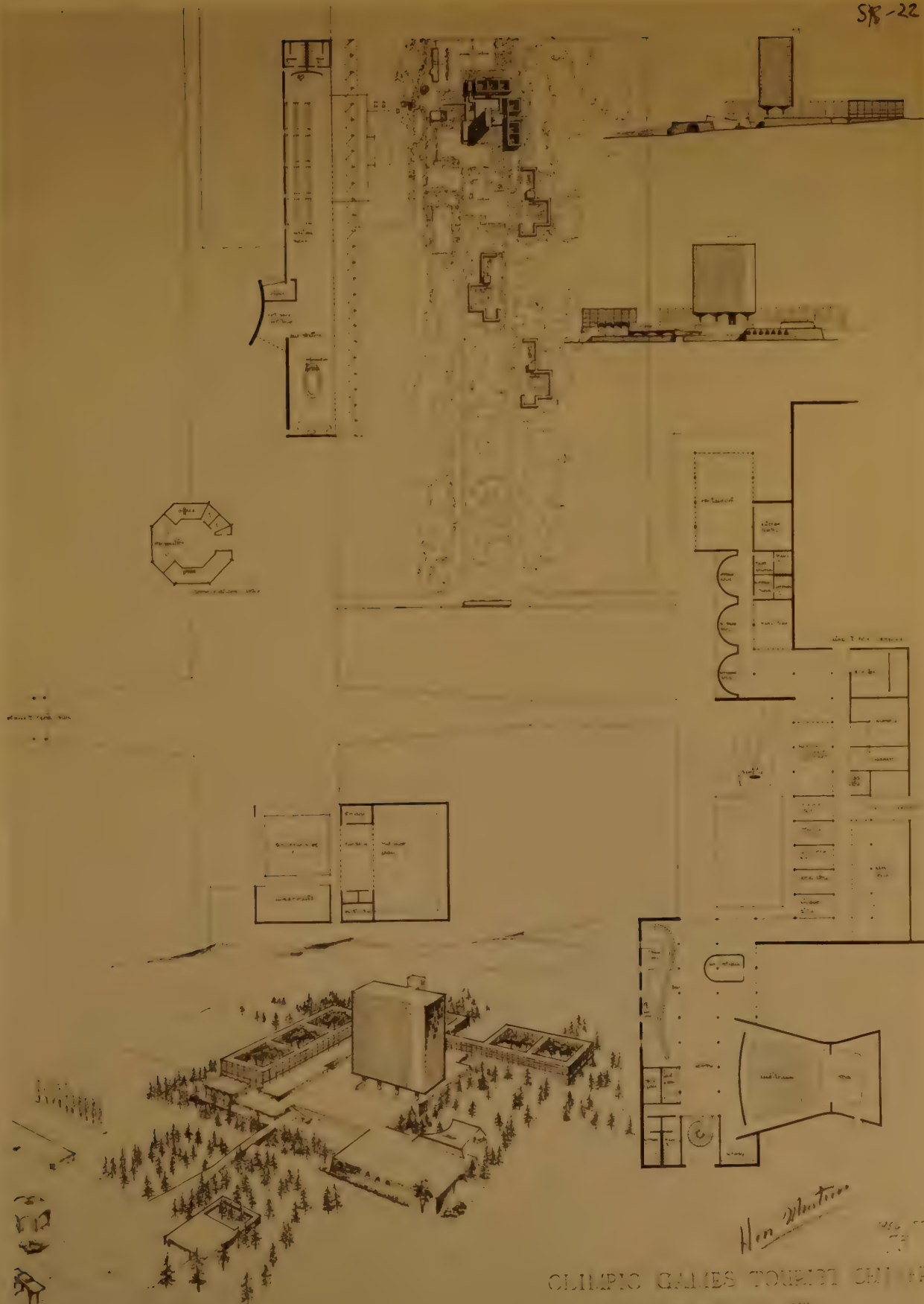
PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Herb Minton

LEO W. MAHONY
FRANK INSTITUTE
ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING

OLYMPIC GAMES VILLAGE & TO





270-57

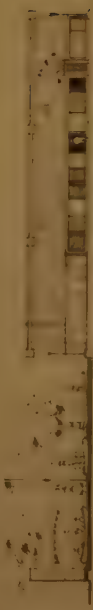
270-57



SECTION COMMENTS



SECTION A



SECTION B



FRONT INTERIOR



FACADE



STORAGE WALL



REAR LANDSCAPE



REAR LANDSCAPE



REAR LANDSCAPE

CONCRETE SLAB ON
FOOTING, "COARSE"
GRAVEL, 4" TO 6" DIA. WITH
SAND

REAR LANDSCAPE
WITH 2' LANDSCAPE

REAR LANDSCAPE

UPPER FLOOR 4' 0"

LANDSCAPE

PLAN 1/4" = 1'

1st Floor Model
Landscape

MSB-57
57

ROSS T. POTTER
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
ARCHITECTURAL CENTER
MARCH 12, 1957

REAR LANDSCAPE

REAR LANDSCAPE

REAR LANDSCAPE

1957-57
57

C-4
②



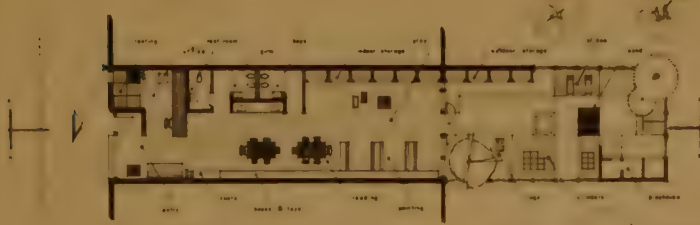
EAST HALL SECTION THRU B & B
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



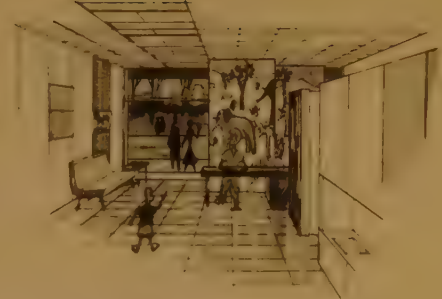
NORTH HALL SECTION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



WEST HALL SECTION THRU B & B
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



RECEPTION - WAITING & OFFICE AREA

148.5
58

2

JOHN T. HENDERSEN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

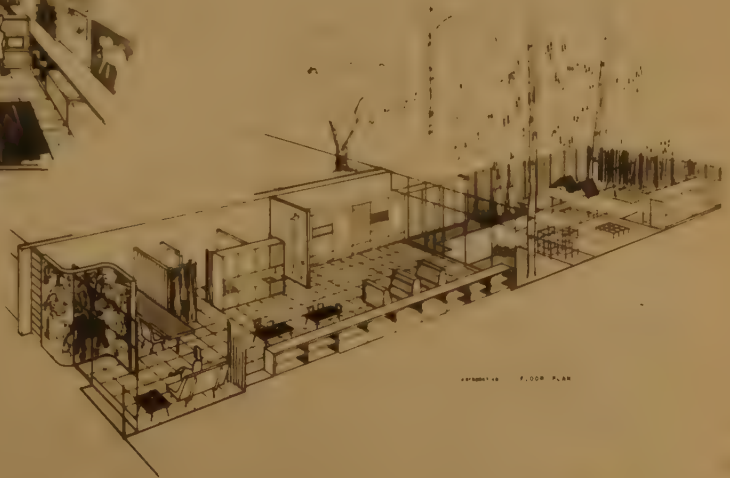
NILK CLASS STATION

MUSEUM & SHOPPING CENTER

C-4
2



INTERIOR - LOOKING TOWARD COURT



EXTERIOR - FLOOR PLAN

1

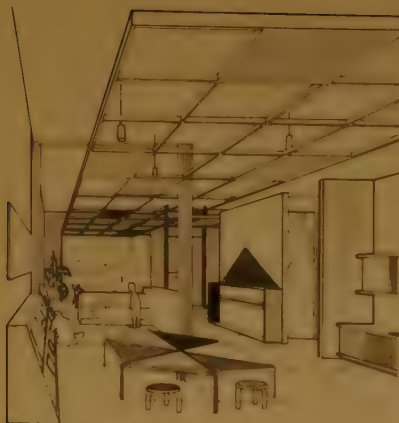
JOHN T. HENDERSEN

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NILK CLASS STATION

MUSEUM & SHOPPING CENTER

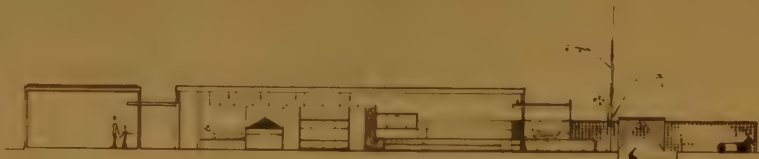
C-13
②



FRONT INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE



EAST WALL SECTION 11'8" x 11'0"



WEST WALL SECTION 11'8" x 11'0"



SOUTH INTERIOR ELEVATION



PLAN 11'0" x 11'0"

ARTWORK BY THE CHILDREN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

JOHN ARTHUR WEISS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
NINE CLASS C PROBLEM
"A NURSERY IN A SHOPPING CENTER"

5th Western Blvd 1-1/2
②



REAR INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE

1956-7
61

2

JOHN ARTHUR WEISS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
NINE CLASS C PROBLEM
"A NURSERY IN A SHOPPING CENTER"

C-5



FLOOR PLAN

- COVERED WALK
- RECEPTION & OFFICE
- REST ROOMS
- PLAY ROOM
- COVERED PLAY
- PLAY YARD



SCHEMATIC PLAN

children's center



EAST WALL



WEST WALL



NORTH WALL



VIEW OF OFFICE



VIEW OF PLAYROOM

for shopping center

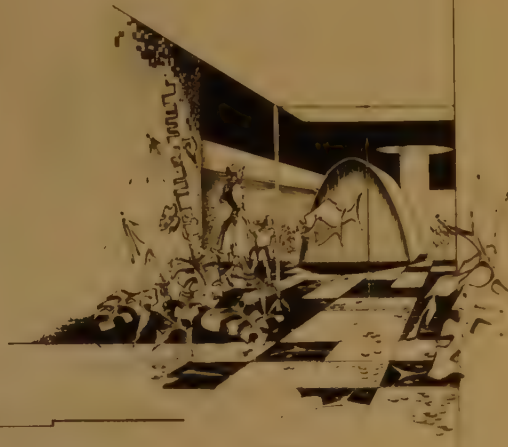
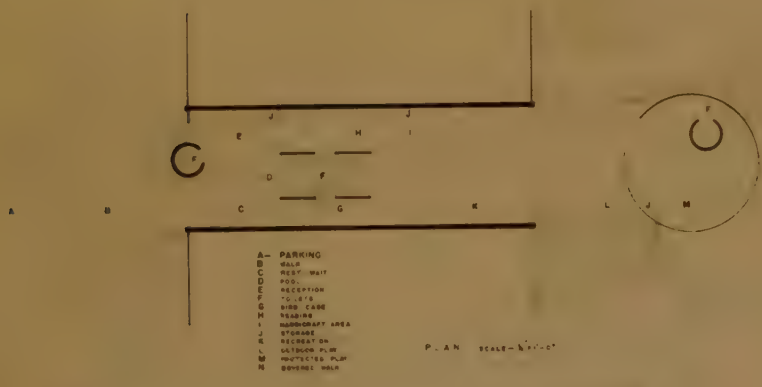
C-3
②



A SHOPPING CENTER NURSERY

1956-57
63

DONALD E. EVENSON
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NATIVE CLASS C PROGRAM
A NURSERY IN A SHOPPING CENTER



SECTION

ELEVATION

SECTION

ELEV

KENNETH M. MURCHISON PRIZE

1956-57
63

DONALD E. EVENSON
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
NATIVE CLASS C PROGRAM
A NURSERY IN A SHOPPING CENTER

C-27
②



PERSPECTIVE OF REAR COURT

1956-57
64

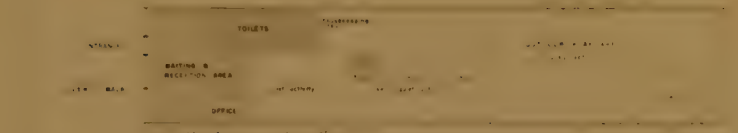
WILSON HETTER
JUN. OF ILLINOIS
WAS CLASSIC PROBLEM
A HURDLE IN A SHOPPING CENTER
ATLAS, "FANT"
9 30 ST



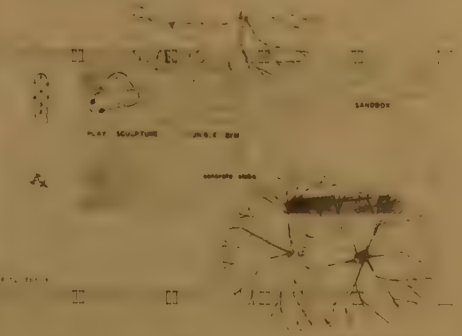
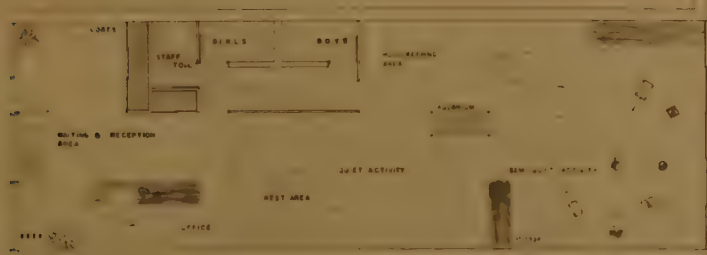
PERSPECTIVE OF ENTRANCE



WILSON HETTER
JUN. OF ILLINOIS
WAS CLASSIC PROBLEM
A HURDLE IN A SHOPPING CENTER
ATLAS, "FANT"
9 30 ST



WILSON HETTER
JUN. OF ILLINOIS
WAS CLASSIC PROBLEM
A HURDLE IN A SHOPPING CENTER
ATLAS, "FANT"
9 30 ST



1956-57
64

WILSON HETTER
JUN. OF ILLINOIS
WAS CLASSIC PROBLEM
A HURDLE IN A SHOPPING CENTER
ATLAS, "FANT"
9 30 ST

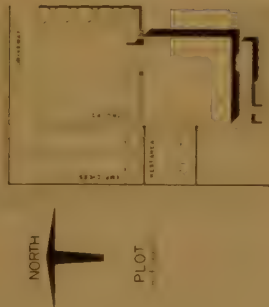
13.43



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

ELEVATION - EAST
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SECTION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



JURY COMMENTS

PLOT



INTERIOR



PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



PERSPECTIVE

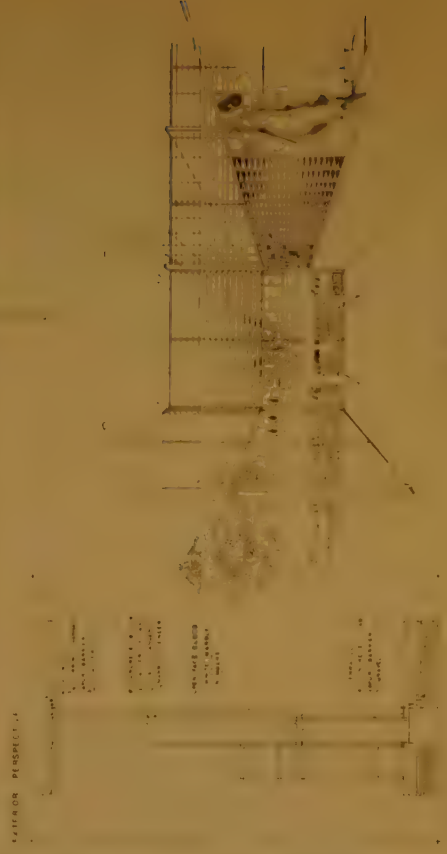
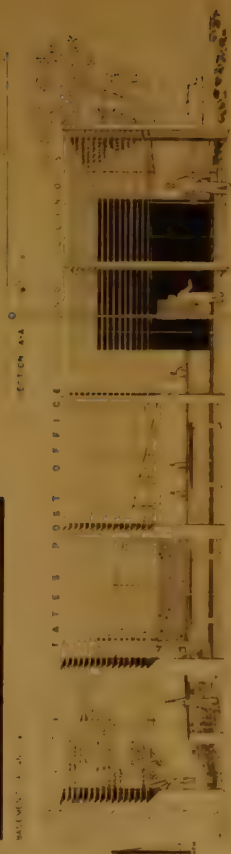
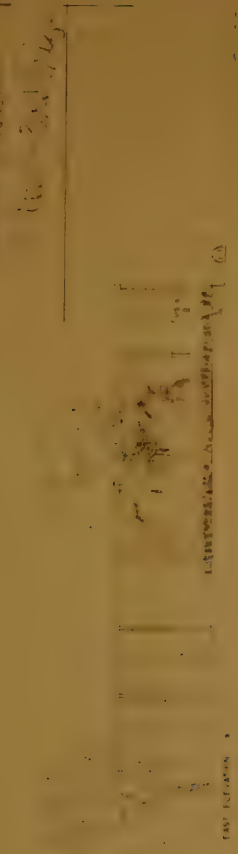
1956-57

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A POST OFFICE FOR A SMALL COMMUNITY...

A. W. EVERTS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
CLASS & NUMBER
A. POST OFFICE

100-100-100 B-36



PLAN & SITE PLAN

INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE

MARKLE DETAIL

A POST OFFICE

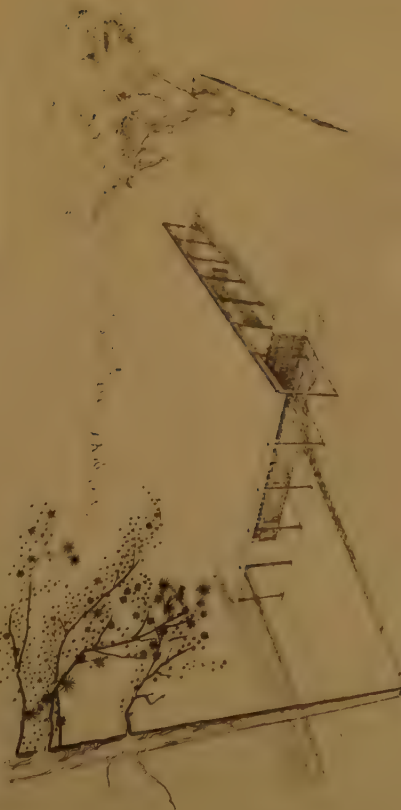
193-57
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PROJECT & SITE	NO. & NO. OF	CADRE
1. PROJECT	1. NO. OF	1. CADRE
2. SITE	2. NO. OF	2. CADRE
3. MARKLE	3. NO. OF	3. CADRE

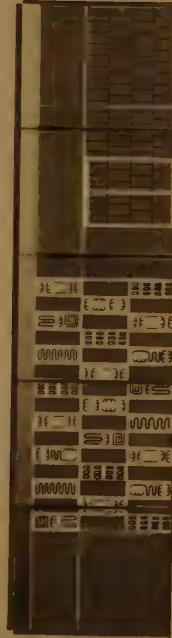
SOUTH ELEVATION 1/8" P.O.



SECTION AA 1/8" P.O.

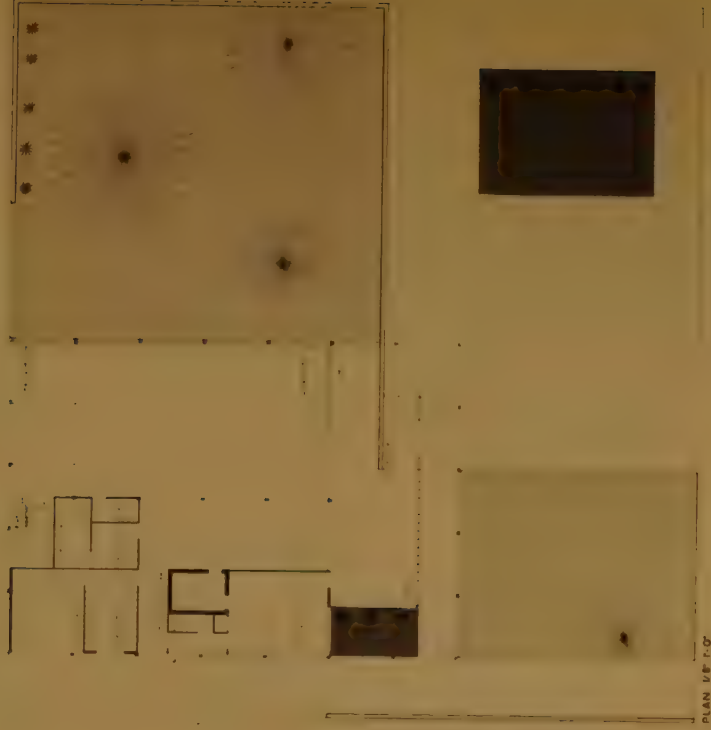


MARBLE SCREEN DETAIL



SOUTH ELEVATION 1/4" P.O.

U.S. POST OFFICE RANTOUL, ILL.



PLAN 1/8" P.O.

A Post Office for a Small Community

CARD: FRANCISCA
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
CLASS: 8.000.177
A POST OFFICE FOR A SMALL COMMUNITY

1928-9
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Marked in the
of American
5th Floor

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A POST OFFICE FOR BRITISH REBELS

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Robert A. Kohn
class & problem
the rice institute

POST OFFICE
FOR A SMALL
COMMUNITY

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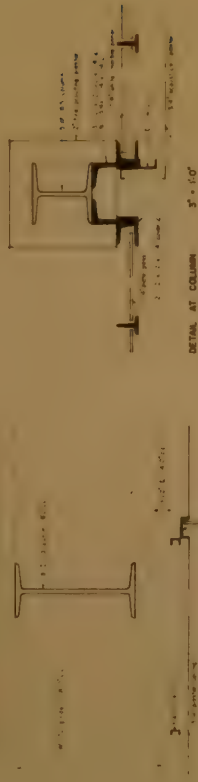
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SOUTH ELEVATION



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



WALL SECTION AT COLUMN

DETAIL AT COLUMN



TRANSVERSE SECTION

1956-57

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Robert S. Harris
class & problem
for your records
PORT OFFICE
TEXAS CITY
COMMUNITY

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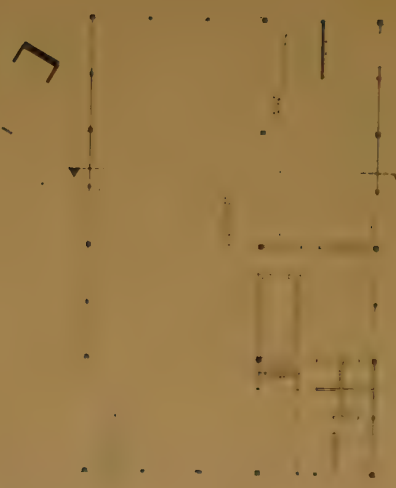
Robert S. Harris
class & problem
for your records
PORT OFFICE
TEXAS CITY
COMMUNITY

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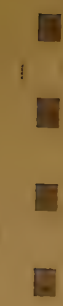
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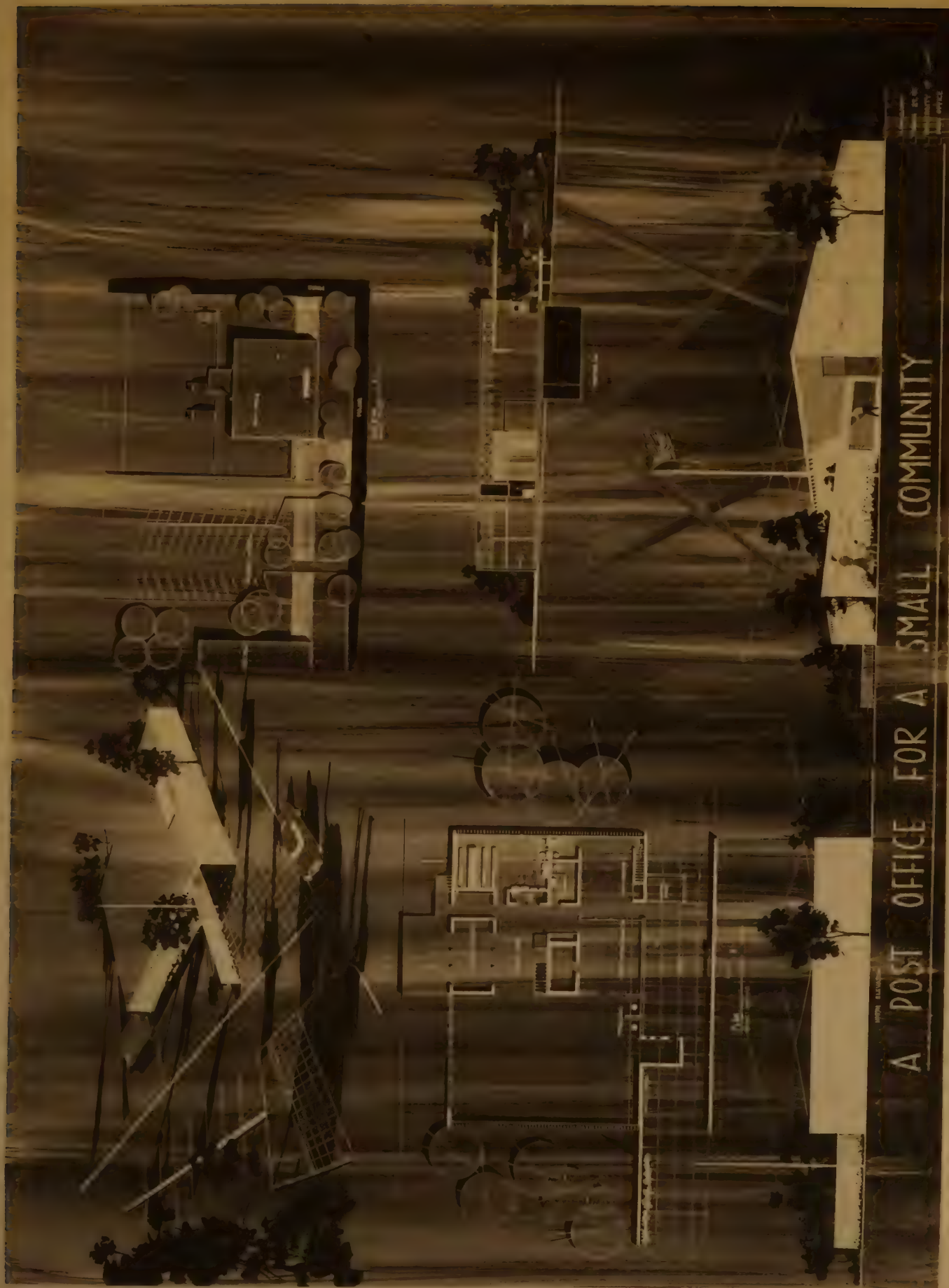
BASEMENT PLAN

1ST FLOOR PLAN



United States post office

1956-57
S3



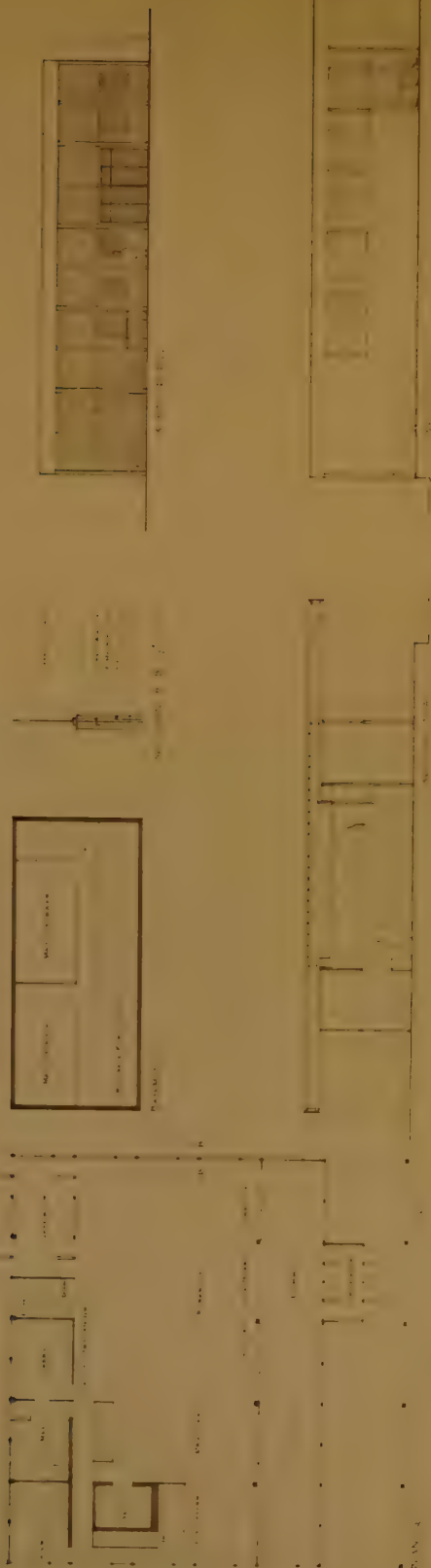
A POST OFFICE FOR A SMALL COMMUNITY

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House No. 1226



SITE 1/8" = 1'



192-57
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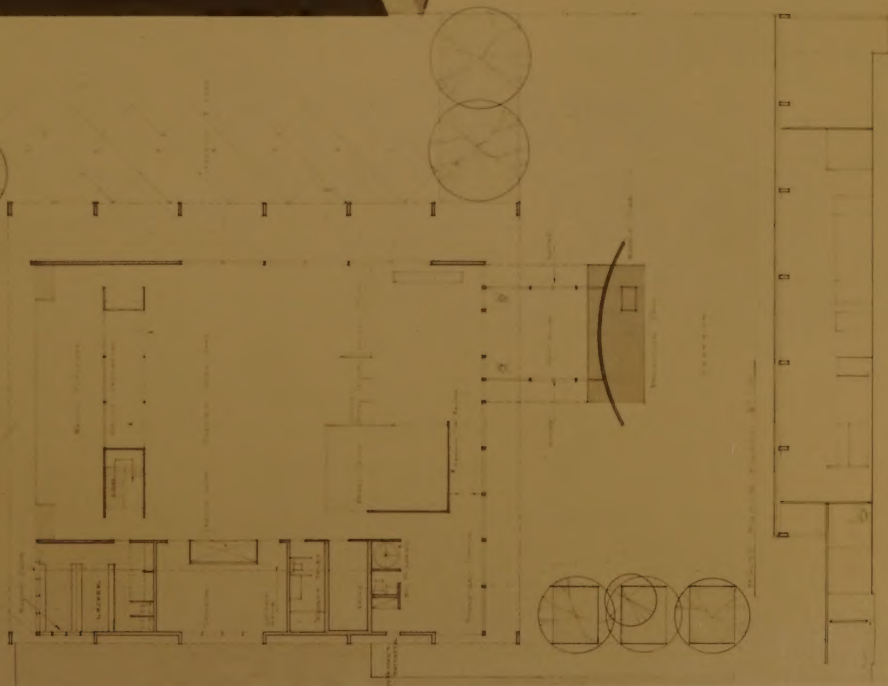
N



PLAN OF BUILDING



SECTION OF BUILDING



A UNITED STATES

POST OFFICE

JOHN A. FULLER
ARCHITECT
100 N. W. 10th St.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

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